





## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair, sultry in the coastal plain.			
Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min.-Max.	Today's forecast	
Jerusalem	34-19-27	18-24	
Golan	57-17-25	17-25	
Nahariya	21-21-21	21-27	
Safed	20-29-20	20-26	
Haifa	62-25-30	20-26	
Tiberias	24-37-36	20-26	
Nazareth	21-21-21	20-26	
Afula	41-22-33	20-26	
Shomron	46-20-27	20-26	
Tel Aviv	65-22-31	20-26	
Lod	55-23-31	20-26	
Jericho	33-29-37	23-29	
Gaza	73-22-29	23-29	
Beersheba	20-42-20	20-26	
Silat	14-24-34	20-26	
Tiran	19-28-37	20-26	

## Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Prof. Moshe Davis, Head of the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry; Mr. Amnon Ben-Yohanan, Israel's Ambassador-Designate to South Korea; and Dr. Ya'akov Weinstein, Chairman of the executive of the Ramot Shapirio Youth Centre.

Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu yesterday presented Mrs. Orli Cohen of Netanya, with the Junior Chamber of Israel's Ariel Angel Prize for outstanding citizenship, for her work in the absorption of new immigrants.

The Jerusalem and the Jerusalem West Rotary Clubs will hold a Ladies' Night on the occasion of the visit of the District Governor, Judge Yacov Bar-Zeev, at the President Hotel, at 7.45 this evening.

## ARRIVALS

Meyer Weisgal, Chancellor of the Weizmann Institute of Science and Chairman of Yad Chaim Weizmann, from Europe and the U.S.

## Education fund named for Pincus

A \$5m. fund for Jewish education in the Diaspora, to bear the name of the late Arye Pincus, was announced yesterday evening at a memorial ceremony held in Jerusalem, marking the 30th day after the death of the Chairman of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization Executive.

The ceremony, at Binyanei Ha'Ooma, was opened by Jewish Agency Treasurer and Acting Chairman Arye Dulzin, who announced the establishment of the fund. It will be financed by the Government of Israel, the Jewish Agency, the WZO and the Joint Distribution Committee.

Earlier, President Ephraim Katzir, Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu and Government and Jewish Agency leaders attended the unveiling of Pincus's tombstone on Mount Herzl.

## Meir cable

## thanks Rogers

Prime Minister Golda Meir has cabled the outgoing U.S. Secretary of State, William Rogers, saluting him as a "great American" and thanking him for his "fearless championing of democratic freedom."

The cable read: "Please accept my best wishes as you relinquish your duties as Secretary of State. We in Israel shall always recall with gratitude your role in initiating the diplomatic process that led to the cessation of fighting in our area three years ago. For this aid for your fearless championing of democratic freedoms everywhere I join in saluting you as a great American and as a great Secretary of State. I shall always recall my association with you with pleasure."

# Meir rules against Kol proposal

## BID FOR NON-ORTHODOX MARRIAGES REJECTED

By ASHER WALLFISH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

This country's 22 Conservative and Reform Jewish synagogue congregations, with their several thousand members, will have to continue using Orthodox rabbis to officiate at their weddings, Premier Golda Meir ruled at yesterday's weekly Cabinet session.

Premier Meir refused to put a proposal on the Cabinet's agenda, whereby the Conservative and Reform rabbis would have the right to conduct the wedding ceremony once the marriage had been statutorily registered by the Marriage Registrar (an official of the Religious Affairs Ministry).

She told the proposer, I.L.P. Minister Moshe Kol, that while she ordinarily never refused to put any issue on the Cabinet's agenda, his suggestion was not in any way urgent, and there was no reason to consider it at all so close to the Knesset elections (on October 30).

According to one usually well-informed Cabinet source, she said that even though placing the proposal on the agenda did not necessarily mean it would be considered, she objected absolutely even to placing

it on the agenda. The fact that Mr. Kol's proposal involved Coalition agreements with the National Religious Party prevented her taking the issue, she said.

Tourism Minister Moshe Kol, who asked three weeks ago to put the matter on the agenda, and had been rebuffed by Premier Meir in a letter, had apparently insisted on challenging her refusal from the procedural aspect, whereupon Premier Meir agreed that he raise it in the Cabinet.

When Mr. Kol got the floor in the Cabinet yesterday, he said that while he could understand the Cabinet not finding time — with its heavy pressure of business — to go into the matter properly, he felt it unreasonable for the matter not to be put on the agenda, in case some time should be found.

He said that there was no need to empower Conservative and Reform Rabbis to register marriages, but the absolute minimum of decency required that a congregant be free to marry in his own synagogue with his own spiritual leader officiating.

The present State-enforced monopoly of all matters of personal status

by the Orthodox establishment is an intolerable affront to the sincere Jews in non-Orthodox congregations in Israel, and to the great numbers of western Jews whom we are encouraging to settle here as immigrants, Mr. Kol said.

As long as an Orthodox registrar registers the marriage, he argued, the conduct of the ceremony by a non-Orthodox rabbi does not violate the Halacha, and in fact the presence of a rabbi is not required.

After Mr. Kol completed his argument, Housing Minister Zeev Sharet and Health Minister Victor Shavit urged him to drop the matter. But he insisted on a vote, as to whether his proposal be put on the agenda, and Premier Meir agreed.

(Under Cabinet rules, if less than four Ministers vote in favour of any issue, the votes against are not counted. Only Mr. Kol voted for his own proposal, so the votes against were not counted.)

Cabinet rules also lay down that the Prime Minister fixes the agenda. Her ruling could be overturned, in principle, by a majority of the Cabinet, but such an eventuality is almost inconceivable under normal circumstances.)

## Driverless

## truck kills

## Haifa man

Three persons — two children and an old man — were reported killed in a road accident yesterday.

Yitzhak Nahbak, 77, was killed when a driverless truck ran down a hill in Haifa's Rehov Shvitzel Zion and plunged into his house.

The driver had parked the truck outside the post-office and climbed out of the cab to help open the door for a hitch-hiker he had picked up. As he struggled with the door, the truck began to roll down the hill. The girl hitch-hiker managed to jump out and was slightly hurt, but the truck continued down the slope with the driver chasing it, until it plunged into Nahbak's house and severely injured him. He died on the way to hospital. The driver of the truck was held for questioning.

A 2½-year-old girl died in Tel Hashomer Hospital yesterday after being run over by a car while playing outside her parents' home in Rehov Yosef Haim, Or Yehuda.

In Khan Yunis, a 10-year-old boy, Abdul Majid Farud, was killed on Friday when he was knocked down by a taxi while he was chasing a cat down the main street. The driver of the taxi was held for questioning.

## Sen. Mondale

## due today

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Senator Walter F. Mondale (Dem. Minnesota) arrives today (Monday) for a six-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Senator Mondale, 44, the senior Senator for his state, was first appointed to the Senate in 1964, to fill the remainder of Vice-President Hubert Humphrey's term, after Humphrey resigned to become Vice-President. He specializes in economic and labour issues on Capitol Hill.

Senator Mondale will see Premier Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, Army Intelligence Chief Aluf Eliahu Zela, and the Defence Ministry's coordinator for the administered areas, T/A Mordechai Gazit.

## HIGH COURT RULES

## Military court can

## judge terrorists

## caught in Lebanon

## caught in Lebanon

The High Court of Justice yesterday dismissed an application for an order nisi by 10 suspected terrorists caught in Lebanon, challenging the competence of the military court in Lydda to try them.

Three lawyers representing the accused contended before the three-judge High Court bench that the military court violated international law by claiming jurisdiction over purported crimes committed outside Israeli territory.

The 10 alleged terrorists, captured by Israeli troops in a raid on terrorist bases in Lebanon last September, are citizens of Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Qatar. They are accused of membership in terrorist organizations, carrying arms, engaging in military training and threatening the security of Israel.

In its decision, the High Court ruled that the military court should be allowed to judge the case. The appellants could then turn again to the High Court if they wished.

As the hearings opened, Aharon Barkai, attorney for eight of the accused, argued that the law enacted last year by the Knesset granting jurisdiction to Israeli courts over crimes committed abroad with the intention of harming Israeli citizens or institutions did not apply to his clients.

"This law could apply to the murderers of the Israeli Consul Elrom in Turkey, or to the murderers of the Israeli sportsman in Munich," Mr. Barkai said, "but not to persons who had never had any contact with the State of Israel."

Justice Wilton asked: "And what would you say about persons living abroad who conspire against Israel?"

Mr. Barkai replied that his clients are not charged with conspiracy but with undergoing military training. Here Justice Landau interjected, "They are accused of

training, and it is well-known that their organization wants to destroy the State of Israel."

Replying that some of the defendants claimed they were recruited into the organization to overthrow the King Hussein or to overthrow the Lebanese Government, Mr. Barkai added, "One of them even trained in China, which does not mean he committed a crime against Israel."

Justice Ben-Zion objected: "What difference does the territorial distance make if the purpose is to harm the State of Israel?"

Mr. Barkai went on to argue that the defendants were brought to Israel against their will and that their being brought to trial violated international law. As residents of Lebanon, they had no way of knowing that their actions constituted a crime in Israel.

Justice Landau: "Everyone knows that Israel forbids actions that are liable to destroy her."

Attorney Ali Rifai, of Haifa, who represents one of the defendants, took issue with Justice Landau's comment that the Popular Front advocates the destruction of Israel. "The guerrilla organizations are more advanced in their thinking now and speak of the possibility of peaceful co-existence between Israelis and Arabs," he asserted.

The third lawyer, Felicia Langer, was admonished several times by the court to stick to legal arguments and refrain from making "political statements."

In rejecting the application, the court held that it would be preferable to allow the case to go through the military courts before it should deal with an order nisi. "If there is still any point in it," its main reason was that the case involved many factual questions which should first be thoroughly cleared up.

# 'Kremlin struggle behind anti-Israeli incidents'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LOD AIRPORT. — Mr. Jacob Stein, Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of the major U.S. Jewish organizations, said yesterday that the anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli demonstrations by Soviet soldiers and security agents during the world university games in Moscow could be the outward expression of a bitter behind-the-scenes policy struggle inside the Kremlin.

Interviewed here shortly before leaving for home Mr. Stein said the incidents during the games had perhaps to be considered within the broader context of the struggle by the Stalinist hard-liners against the détente with the West promoted by Brezhnev.

The decline in granting exit permits to Soviet Jews despite Brezhnev's promises plus recent anti-Jewish acts in the Soviet Union indicated that Brezhnev was not entirely in control of the situation there, Mr. Stein held.

The recent intensification of anti-Jewish acts raised the question whether Brezhnev was at all capable of delivering what he had promised, and showed that many

of his own people were not cleaving to his line, Mr. Stein said.

The outcome, Mr. Stein stressed, would be to strengthen the resolve of the majority in Congress to support the "Jackson amendment," withholding the "most favoured nation" status from the Soviet Union, unless the Soviet authorities demonstrated they were seriously lifting emigration curbs.

Among those detained was Mahmoud Doudin, a cousin of the new Jordanian Minister of Information, Marwan Doudin. It is learned that no more than about 10 students have been detained here, and even fewer in the Nabulus area.

Summer visitors held for questioning

HEBRON. — Security forces on the West Bank have recently detained a small number of student summer visitors for questioning about their connections with Palestinian organizations abroad.

Among those detained was Mahmoud Doudin, a cousin of the new Jordanian Minister of Information, Marwan Doudin. It is learned that no more than about 10 students have been detained here, and even fewer in the Nabulus area.

# Bargaining point for Mayor

## Poll shows decisive majority for Kollek

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Teddy Kollek would win a decisive majority if he ran for re-election, according to a poll taken in Jerusalem this month.

Of the 600 persons interviewed, 58.4 per cent said they would vote for Mr. Kollek and 20 per cent were undecided. In the last municipal elections in 1969, Mr. Kollek won 47.3 per cent of the vote.

The poll results can be expected to provide Mr. Kollek with a strong card in his current fight with Labour Party leaders in the capital over his right to appoint his deputy mayors. Mr. Kollek has threatened not to run again if Meron Benvenisti is not appointed Deputy Mayor in charge of planning.

The poll, ordered by Mr. Kollek, was carried out by the Jerusalem research company, Cheva Lintuah Maarehot. The results were released yesterday by Mr. Kollek's office. All the persons polled were Jews. If Arab voters turned out in force, Mr. Kollek's percentage would probably increase substantially.

The Alignment which Mr. Kollek heads presently holds a bare majority of 16 seats on the 31-man Municipal Council. If Mr. Kollek does not run again, that majority will not be assured. The poll found that 56 per cent of

Jerusalemites who plan to vote in the Knesset elections would vote for Mr. Kollek in the Municipal elections, as would 75 per cent of those who vote for independent Liberal Knesset candidates.

Mr. Kollek did better in middle-class neighbourhoods, where 60 per cent said they were for him, than in poor neighbourhoods where 54.8 supported him. Whereas only 17.6 per cent in the middle-class neighbourhoods said they were definitely against him, in the poor neighbourhoods the figure was 26.6. Twenty per cent of the voters had not made up their minds. Mr. Kollek also had more support among the secular (67 per cent) and traditionalist (65 per cent) than among the strictly orthodox (41 per cent) who have their own political parties.

The poll also tested opinion on high-rise buildings. Thirty-six per cent said they were opposed to high-rise building in the city and 51 per cent were in favour. Another fifteen per cent favoured tall buildings only in the city centre while 17 per cent were opposed to tall buildings as long as they could not be seen from Mount Scopus.

In reply to a question, the municipal spokesman told The Post municipal funds were not used for the poll.

# Yariv foresees special status for parts of areas after peace

TEL AVIV. — Aluf (Res.) Aharon

Yariv, former chief of military intelligence and an Alignment candidate in the coming Knesset elections, said here yesterday that when peace is achieved with the Arab state to the east of us, the Jewish State will have to keep the option of peace with the Arab state open by showing them that we are prepared to make concessions.

It is in this context that Aluf Yariv views his preparedness for a partial withdrawal from the Suez Canal. For the same reason, economic ties with the administered territories should be fostered and an attempt should be made to deal with the Arab refugees under Israeli rule — all this without foregoing Israel's right to settle certain strategically important sites such as the Rafah Approaches, he said.

He was speaking to the monthly meeting of bank employees at Beit Tavor in Tel Aviv. Referring to the Palestinian refugees, Aluf Yariv said this problem could only be solved once peace was reached with our neighbour to the east, "be this Jordan or any other state."

Aluf Yariv did not participate in an early settlement, and stressed that until such a settlement is reached, Israel must continue to build itself both socially and militarily. It must persevere with its constructive activities in the territories — "provided that these do not work against the prospects of peace" — and it must continue its fight against terrorism, he said.

In the face of the Arab "Sustained Struggle" strategy, we must adopt one of "Sustained Effort," he said. At the same time, we must keep the option of peace with the Arab state open by showing them that we are prepared to make concessions.

The Central Electoral Committee yesterday approved the 13 lists submitted for the Knesset elections. Mr. Lehani explained that he had been a member of Herut for 23 years, but had come to realize that the party does not serve the interests of the working man, and that only the Labour Party is capable of solving the problem of the worker.

The Labour Party. In a letter to the Labour Party's Herzliya branch, Mr. Lehani explained that he had been a member of Herut for 23 years, but had come to realize that the party does not serve the interests of the working man, and that only the Labour Party is capable of solving the problem of the worker.

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## Black

## Panthers

## split into

## 3 groups

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Black Panthers split for a third time yesterday, with each of the three sections claiming it represents the original Panthers group launched violently by the children of North African immigrants some years ago in Jerusalem.

All three groups presented conflicting statements to reporters at a press conference yesterday. But two of the three groups affirmed that they still regard themselves linked to Shalom Cohen, M.K.

The press conference was convened by a group of Panthers led by Reuven Abergil, Yigal Ben-Nun, Kochavi Shemesh, Danny Sa'ul and Sami Gohar, who announced that they had broken with Mr. Cohen and his list, "The Black Panthers — the Israeli Democrats." They charged that Mr. Cohen acted in an undemocratic manner and sought to impose his leadership on them.

The meeting broke into pandemonium when another group of Panthers poured into the room, headed by Amram Cohen, Charlie Bishai and Sa'adia Marciano. They denounced the organizers of the press conference, charging they had "sold out" to the Labour Alignment.

BLUE-WHITE

At this point, a third element entered the scene in the person of Eddie Malka, who two years ago broke with the original Black Panthers to form his "Blue-White Panthers." He came out warmly in support of Mr. Cohen, urging all elements of the Panthers to remain under the M.K.'s leadership, because we have no one else to represent us in the Knesset.

Later, Mr. Malka declared: "I warned Labour Party Secretary General Aharon Yadin that if there is not a true Sephardi representative in the Knesset, I will sacrifice my life in a way that will make a lasting impression on the world."

Earlier, Mr. Ben-Nun, of the group of Panthers who had opened negotiations with "two major political bodies" — but declined to name them, saying that new developments would be made public in matters of days.

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## Mental check ordered for Libyan hijacker

TEL AVIV. — Muhammad Ahmad al-Toumi, the Libyan national who hijacked a Lebanese airliner to Lod Airport earlier this month, will undergo a psychiatric examination to determine whether he is fit to stand trial, the District Court here ruled yesterday.

Al-Toumi sat quietly in the heavily guarded courtroom crammed with spectators and newsmen as the prosecution requested that he be held in custody until trial. Last Thursday, he was charged with hijacking a Middle East Airlines Boeing on route from Benghazi, Libya, to Beirut, and forcing the pilot to land in Israel.

### RAIL REFUSED

Judge Mordechai Karmel turned down al-Toumi's request to be released on bail. The Libyan told the court that he had not expected to be imprisoned, and that although he was well enough now, he feared that his continued detention would endanger his mental health.

Central District Prosecutor Victoria Ostrovsky Cohen argued that the court was competent to try al-Toumi even though the crime had not been committed in Israel. She noted that he had also been indicted

with illegal possession of fire-arms in Israel.

After al-Toumi asked for bail, Elihu Sa'adoun, a Jew of Libyan origin now living at Or Yehuda near Tel Aviv, told the court that he was prepared to stand bail for al-Toumi and offered to put him up in his home until the trial. He said that al-Toumi belonged "to a large and respected Libyan family that had befriended the Jewish people even before the establishment of the State." He also offered to provide a lawyer for the accused.

**COUNSEL NAMED**

The prosecution objected, arguing that only the defendant himself or the court could appoint defence counsel. Judge Karmel accepted the point and appointed Yitzhak Adneret to defend al-Toumi.

Mr. Sa'adoun later showed the press a letter he had written to al-Toumi, expressing the admiration of himself and thousands of his countrymen "for al-Toumi's courage in risking his life to come to Israel and prove that there are Arabs who love the Israeli people." The letter went on to reassure al-Toumi that Israeli justice is "the fairest and most just in the world." (Ithm)



Al-Toumi appealing for bail in court yesterday.

(I.P.P.A.)

## Druse court in Haifa competent in Golan

The Supreme Court in Jerusalem has ruled that the religious court of the Druse community in Haifa is competent to judge cases on personal status of Golan residents.

The ruling was handed down following an appeal by a Golan Druse, who challenged the Haifa court's right to deal with matters arising from his divorce and to order him to pay alimony to his wife.

After being married for 38 years and fathering 13 children, of whom eight survived, the husband brought another woman to his home and lived with her. (Living with a woman outside wedlock is a serious offence according to Druse religious law.) He also drove his lawful wife from the house and left her destitute.

The wife turned to the Druse court in Haifa, asking for a formal divorce, vacation of the house by the husband, compensation and hak Kister. A summary of the case alimony. The three judges granted her petition and ordered the husband to turn their house in Golan and

certain household effects over to her, to pay her IL10,000 and IL200 a month for every boy until the age of 11 and every girl until nine.

The husband turned to the Druse Court of Appeal, asking it to set aside the judgment because the lower court was not competent to rule in the case. The Religious Court of Appeal upheld the judgment.

The husband then turned to the Supreme Court, which ruled that the seat of the competent court was that determined by the president of the Druse Court of Appeal, in this case in Haifa, seat of the Druse religious courts. The court also noted that the appellant should have challenged the competence of the court before it handed down its decision, rather than after.

The Supreme Court also ordered him to pay IL2,000 in costs. The court was composed of Justices Uri Bar-On, Elihu Mann and Yitzhak Adneret. A summary of the case was published in the Druse news bulletin of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

## NO NEW ANTI-INFLATION STEPS BEFORE POLL

By DAVID KRIVINE  
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

There are unlikely to be any startling new anti-inflationary measures before the elections, official sources intimate.

The subject is not currently on the Cabinet agenda, although the Agmon committee on inflation has published an interim report. Nearly all the committee's recommendations are being applied.

The economic ministers will meet shortly with representatives of the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association to discuss the report released by the Agmon committee.

Apart from the squeeze on credit and new construction, the committee's main proposal is that the Government keep its accounts in balance. This should be possible, thanks to a surge in revenue which will bring in — at existing tax rates — IL800m-900m more money to State coffers than was anticipated in the Estimates.

This will be used (under a Supplementary Budget) to be tabled in due course for raising two items: the civil servants' wage

like, and the extra expense on subsidies. The latter alone would require IL400m., over and above the IL770m. allocated in the Budget — if the price of essential commodities is to remain unchanged.

Mr. Sapir does not conceal his belief that prices of subsidized goods should go up — but it will presumably not happen during the 100-day price freeze that ends on September 30, nor is it likely to be enforced during the following month that precedes the Knesset elections.

Another Budget-tightening measure, which will not appear in the Supplementary Estimates, is the decision that the cost-of-living allowance must be "absorbed" by the Ministries. Expenditure items to the sum of IL100m-150m. will have to be canceled.

Next April, beginning of the fiscal year 1974/75, the added value tax will be applied. According to existing pre-election plans, it will be bigger than the indirect taxes it replaces, with the avowed object of pumping money out of circulation. The Minister has made it known that the new system, of controls, official spokesmen say.

One aspect of the deflationary programme that is not going according to plan is the voluntary restraint on house construction. According to statistical reports, 16,000 building starts were made in the first half of this year (almost as much as in the corresponding period of 1972) — as against an intended limit of 10,000-12,000 units.

Mr. Sapir and Housing Minister Ze'ev Sharaf are meeting with the Building Contractors Association and the big building companies later this week, to find out just what the industry intends to do about it. Unless the Ministers are satisfied that serious cuts are in hand for the months ahead — they will enact direct administrative controls, official spokesmen say.

## U.J.A. leaders to land at Air Force base

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

A group of 220 U.J.A. fund raisers flying from the U.S. on an El Al 747 Jumbo will make history on Tuesday morning, as the first such group to land at an Air Force base. The airfield, somewhere in northern Israel, has already had some experience in handling civilian air traffic — on August 10, a Lebanese airliner thought to be carrying terrorist leader George Bash was intercepted by Israeli jets and forced to land at the same field.

The U.J.A. workers — in Israel for three days — guests of the Prime Minister — will spend several hours touring the air base and will then continue to their Tel Aviv hotel by army bus.

It is reported that Paul Zuckerman, chairman of the U.J.A. in the U.S., said on his arrival here Friday that "1972-73 was a record for U.J.A. fund-raising — this despite the economic slump in the U.S., the instability of the dollar and the effect of Watergate on the mood of the American people."

He said that following the Appeal's success this year, next year's fund drive was opened while the current one is still in progress. The 1973-74 campaign was announced in June, and U.J.A. leaders in the U.S. increased their pledges for the coming year, he said.

"It does not require war, blood or orphans to rally U.S. Jewry around Israel's cause," Mr. Zuckerman said.

Mr. Zuckerman arrived with Erwin Bernstein to prepare the ground for the "Prime Minister's Delegation."

THE ISRAELI junior tennis championships opened yesterday at the Y.M.C.A. courts in Jerusalem with 125 players aged 10 to 18 taking part. The event will close on September 1.



This abandoned and stripped automobile has graced Sderot Yerushalayim near the entrance to Bat Yam for the past three weeks. Neither the police nor the Municipality have taken any notice of it. (I.P.P.A.)

## Greek basketball team arrives

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Greek National basketball team arrived in Israel yesterday to play in the international tournament which begins at Yad Eliah Stadium here tomorrow.

The team's tallest players are Georgios Krings, 2.15 metres, and Georgios Kastirakis, 2.01 metres.

Israel beat Greece 75-73 in the pre-Olympic competition in Vienna last month. Taking part in the Tel Aviv tournament are two U.S. college squads, Ashburn and Arizona, as well as Israel.

## Four wrestlers to go to Iran

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel will be represented by four wrestlers at the World Wrestling Championships which begin in Teheran next week.

Michael Yermuk, 57 kg., of Hapoel Ashdod, a recent Soviet immigrant, will compete in the Greco-Roman style. Ya'akov Halchashvili, (68 kilo), of Hapoel Beersheba, another new arrival from the Soviet Union, Uri Yeknin, (65 kilo), of Givat Haim and Arye Kolton, (74 kilo), of Hapoel Haifa, will compete in the free-style competition.

The team will leave for Teheran at the end of the week.

## Teachers meet Sapir on remaining problems

By SARAH HONIG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Representatives of the country's teachers were due to meet with Minister of Finance Pinhas Sapir late last night in an attempt to iron out differences remaining between them after agreement was reached last week on the outstanding issue of equating the teachers' salaries with those of the engineers.

A key issue to be discussed is the interpretation each side has given to the agreement. The teachers say that the additional benefits they have won will not affect bargaining for the 1974-75 work contract, which is expected to start either in the winter or spring. They feel that the new increases fall within the framework of the current agreement and merely equate their pay with the salaries of the engineers, to whose pay scale their own is linked. Under the agreement, a teacher with a master's degree and four years of experience will receive a raise of IL100 a month as of March, 1974. The new works agreement will become effective as of April, 1974.

The Minister of Finance, however, has gone on record as saying that the agreement effectively completes negotiations on the wage issue of the upcoming contract.

Another bone of contention is the issue of increased emoluments for school inspectors and principals. These two groups occupy the highest positions on the teachers' pay scale. Under last week's agreement, a teacher with a master's degree and ten years of experience would have an additional monthly income of IL166. This is the maximum rise listed, and nothing is said about the higher ranking members of the teaching profession such as inspectors and principals. These two groups maintain that the differentiation between themselves and the teachers must be maintained by hiding their own salaries even further.

Mr. Sapir has said that he would under no account agree to any further hikes for any members of the profession. Both the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Secondary School Teachers Association say they will not give in on this point. There are other, less thorny, issues in dispute as well, including pay for teachers who enroll in universities for additional education. This is especially important for the Histadrut Teachers Union, most of whom are not university trained. Since under school reform, teachers must now have a college degree if they are to teach the seventh and eighth grades, many of the union's members are attending university classes. The union insists that they should be paid for the time they spend studying.

The chairman of the Secondary School Teachers Association, Reuven Aviram, told The Jerusalem Post before the meeting last night that although some agreement had already been reached, it would be a mistake to regard the issues which remain unresolved as unimportant side issues.

"We consider them important. We hope that an agreement will be reached regarding these as well although one can never be certain," he said that the issues were of great enough significance to bring about a renewed declaration of a labour dispute.

As a result of last week's agreement, the Secondary School Teachers Association, the more militant of the two unions, called off a strike of 480 principals and inspectors before it entered its third day.

Mr. Sapir reported briefly to yesterday's Cabinet session about the issue of wage claims in the teaching profession. He told the Cabinet he would be meeting the principals and inspectors last night, leaving out any mention of the claims of the rest of the teachers.

## Terrorist tenant's flat returned to landlord

The security authorities yesterday returned to a Jerusalem man his flat in Abu Tor which was confiscated five years ago after a tenant was convicted of sabotage.

The tenant, Khamis Salaymeh, was jailed for placing a grenade in the Ron cinema in October 1968. In keeping with the policy at that time, the authorities confiscated the flat on the grounds that the owner, Gabriel Salaymeh (no relation), although innocent himself of any wrongdoing, should have been more careful to whom he rented his property.

Mr. Salaymeh appealed to Prime Minister Golda Meir and the matter was turned over to the security authorities for review.

"Tim" learns that a few other flats confiscated in the Jerusalem area several years ago under similar circumstances will shortly be returned to their owners. (Ithm)

## Dan drivers back at work

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The hired drivers of the Dan bus cooperative started to return to work yesterday after a week-long strike. About half of the 180 men were at the wheel yesterday, and the rest will start working this morning.

The drivers met on Friday afternoon and decided to end the strike, after being promised that as soon as they returned to work the Labour Council would open discussions with Dan on their demands for a series of fringe benefits in place of an outright pay raise.

The Dan executive yesterday cancelled the dismissal letters sent to the striking drivers. But it decided not to allow the five members of the hired drivers' workers committee back to work. The executive is demanding that the Histadrut take action against them, since they called the strike without Histadrut backing.

## Tsur staying with J.N.F.

Ya'acov Tsur, chairman of the Jewish National Fund Directorate, has decided to remain in his post. This emerged yesterday from a message sent to him by Prime Minister Golda Meir, congratulating him "on your responsible and wise decision."

Mr. Tsur had informed the Prime Minister that his decision was prompted by the urging of Directorate members and J.N.F. leaders in the Diaspora.

A former ambassador to Argentina and France, Mr. Tsur joined the Jewish Agency Executive in 1960. He was mentioned as a possible presidential nominee and as a possible successor to the late Arye Pincus, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, who died a month ago.

## Few Arabs apply for gov't jobs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Only about one hundred Arab secondary school graduates have applied for administrative jobs in the government, in banks and institutions, following the recent decision to make these posts available. A much larger number of applicants had been expected.

Registration at the office of the Prime Minister's Adviser on Arab Affairs continues. Government offices alone are prepared to engage 75 men.

Many applications were received from university graduates from the West Bank. They were told that the jobs are reserved for Israeli Arabs.

## Kiryat Bialik head favours Almogi's 'Greater Haifa'

Jerusalem Post Staff

KIRYAT BIALIK. — Local Council Chairman Zvi Karliner has declared himself in favour of Labour Minister Almogi's proposal for Greater Haifa umbrella authority. The authority would create a closer link between the Haifa Municipality and the Bay-side towns and make possible development projects which the small townships could not undertake by themselves, he said on Friday.

Mr. Karliner who was re-elected to his post on a non-party local ticket, is the first head of a Bay-side local authority to support the idea. The others, though members of Mr. Almogi's Labour Party, are opposed to the idea put forward by their party's choice for Mayor of Haifa.

Kiryat Bialik, an attractive and well-developed rapidly approaching a population of 20,000, is having an unprecedented housing boom, with 3,000 new homes now being built. Private contractors are putting up 40 per cent of these for sale on the open market, the rest being public housing for immigrants, large families and young couples.

AL-SHA'AB, the East Jerusalem newspaper, appeared yesterday after a three-week break in publication due to the shortage of newspaper. In its editorial, the paper said its renewed appearance has boosted its determination to fulfil its role as "a militant paper in the conquered territories."

# QUIET PHOTOGRAPHING !

In the altercation on the order of representation in the anti-labour block, a demand for "photographing the present position" has been voiced.

We agree.

A photograph of the present position will show that the Histadrut, under the leadership of the Ma'arach, has registered achievements, unprecedented in the free world.

A photograph of the present position will demonstrate that only the Ma'arach is capable of steering a correct course for the Histadrut in the coming years.

A photograph of the present situation will bear witness to the fact that the Histadrut, led by the Ma'arach, is really capable of looking after the interests of its members. The progress made by the Histadrut has been uninterrupted, despite the "enmity chorus" and the disruptive efforts of the men of Herut — their predecessors and followers — which have always been present.

O.K. Let's photograph the present position. The photograph will show that the men of Herut and their partners are not very photogenic.

# התנועה

On September 11, you will decide your future - VOTE

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TEDET Hama'arach/Israel Labour Party-Mapam

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## Cambodia rebels cut vital roads

PHNOM PENH (Reuters). — Communist-led insurgents have cut two vital roads from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh in an upsurge of fighting, the military command reported yesterday.

Highway 4 to the country's only seaport of Kompong Som and Highway 5 to the second largest city of Battambang were both blocked about 48 kilometres from Phnom Penh.

The command gave no details of the fighting on both roads, vital routes for food supplies and goods to the capital.

Highway 5 running north-west to Battambang province, known as Cambodia's rice bowl, was reported cut on Saturday at the village of Kompong Ta Che. The command said earlier yesterday that government forces were moving up to try to drive the insurgents off the road.

Further clashes were reported yesterday on Highway 1, where the command said earlier that more than 200 insurgents had been killed and 10 captured on Saturday at Angkor, 21 kms. southeast of Phnom Penh.

The command said government troops have succeeded in reopening Highway 1 as far as the Mekong River ferry town of Neak Leung, accidentally bombed by an American plane earlier this month.

The command could give no re-son for the flare-up of fighting in the last two days, ending a week-long lull after the United States bombing halt August 15.

Insurgent forces were still threatening the provincial capital of Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city.

It has been isolated for almost two weeks as the insurgents appear to have switched their attention from besieging Phnom Penh.

The city, on the Mekong River 85 kms. north-east of Phnom Penh, has been relying on airlifts for food and military equipment. Its airport came under attack earlier this week.

Phnom Penh was quiet yesterday after an early morning rocket attack on the international airport on Saturday. Three rockets hit the edge of the airfield but did no damage.



A Cambodian soldier tries to get some rest at a Buddhist shrine near Phnom Penh.

## VIETCONG BOYCOTT CALLS IGNORED

### South Vietnam polls

SAIGON. — More than four million voters, disregarding neutralist and Vietcong boycott calls, chose 31 members of South Vietnam's 60-member senate today in the country's seventh general election.

First returns in the balloting were not expected until today but election observers said it appeared the total vote cast would exceed that of the 1970 senatorial election, and the percentage of eligible voters marking ballots might equal the ratio of three years ago.

With two strong pro-government slates, each led by a cabinet minister, and opposed only by a group of political novices, it appeared that President Nguyen Van Thieu would gain two-thirds control of the senate, allowing him to amend the country's 1967 constitution. Observers said that might allow Thieu to seek a third term — at present this is banned — if he desires.

It would also give him a firm veto over any attempts to nullify any of the laws he decreed during six months of special emergency power granted him during the 1972 North Vietnamese offensive.

The Vietcong have called the election illegal and a farce, claiming general elections should come from a political settlement to be reached in talks between the two sides in Paris.

A notable absentee from the elections was former Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who pulled out of politics with the presidential election of 1971.

An aide at his farm in the central highlands said he could not vote because a bucket of cement had fallen on his head.

Communist terrorism was blamed for the deaths of at least eight persons in incidents related to the election.

Government spokesman Bui Bao Truc cited six incidents where Communist forces attempted to disrupt voting in villages and hamlets.

(UPI, Reuters)

## ALGERIANS SAY K. IS AN 'ISRAELI'

LONDON (INA). — Algerian Secretary of State as though an easy circles here stated "as far as we are concerned, there is no difference between a Jew and an Israeli." They therefore look upon Henry Kissinger's appointment as to dealing with Dr. Kissinger.

## BEIRUT PREMIER IN DAMASCUS

### Lebanon and Syria agree to end rift

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Lebanese Prime Minister Takiyeddin Solh arrived in Damascus yesterday in yet another bid to settle Lebanon's chronic differences with neighbouring Syria.

The one-day visit came a week after the signing of an agreement between the two countries under which their joint border was reopened following a four-month closure. Syria closed its frontiers with Lebanon at the height of fighting between the Lebanese Army and Palestinian sabotage organizations last May.

Syrian President Hafez Assad yesterday pledged to settle "all outstanding issues" with Lebanon. Similar pledges were voiced by Syrian Premier Mahmoud Ayyoubi and Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khad-dam following conferences with the Lebanese Premier, who went to Damascus with a delegation which included Foreign Minister Fuad Naffa.

The talks appear to have concentrated on trade issues amid Lebanon's desire to have Syria open its routes for transit traffic from and to Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

Damascus reports said yesterday that Syria in turn has obtained special privileges for the hundreds of thousands of Syrian workers employed in Lebanon. Their movements had been restricted after the Lebanese clash with the terrorist movement.

There was no word on whether the question of the terrorists in Lebanon was discussed. The terrorist leaders on Saturday themselves conferred with Lebanese Premier Solh, but no details were disclosed except for hints that relations between the two sides continue to be governed by the truce reached at the end of the two-week fighting last May.

## China's African railroad two years ahead of schedule

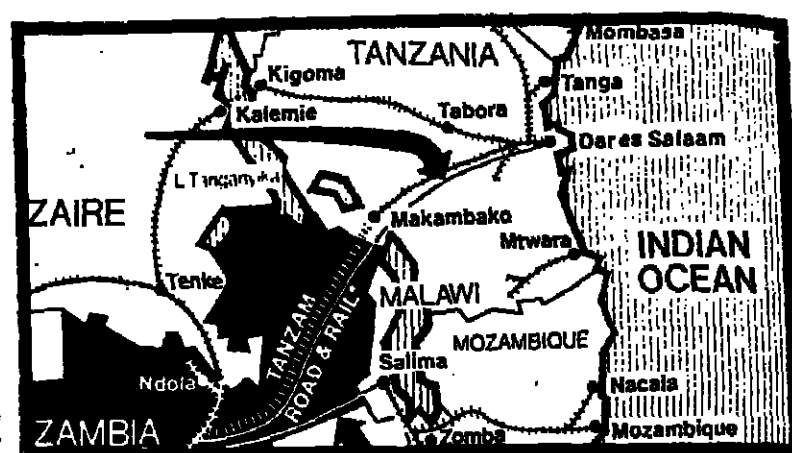
NAIROBI (UPI). — An army of Chinese engineers and labourers building the \$500m. Tanzam railroad — Felling's most ambitious overseas project — yesterday reached the Zambian border two years ahead of schedule.

The 1,760-kilometre railroad slices through East Africa, linking the Tanzanian capital of Dar-es-Salaam with Zambia's rich copperbelt and is the area's most complex engineering feat since the British built the Ugandan railroad at the turn of the century.

Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Sir Seretse Khama flew to the border town of Tunduma for a ceremonial crossing celebration today.

When the railroad is completed by the end of next year it will allow Zambia to reroute exports and imports around white-ruled Rhodesia and open up hitherto undeveloped areas.

Work on the railroad — financed wholly by an interest-free Chinese loan repayable to Felling over 30 years — began in 1970.



The Tanzam railroad, starting from Dar-es-Salaam, yesterday reached the Zambian border.

At times Chinese drafted an army of 6,000 labourers to work at the railroad.

This army — some western politicians said many of the labourers indeed belonged to the People's Liberation Army, averaging six kilometres of track daily.

The line has periodically been attacked by South African Prime Minister John Vorster who has said it "could be the springboard for millions of superfluous Chinese. One can easily imagine what would happen if the rail line was built and if those technicians decided to stay."

## Kurds strike to protest Iraq attack

BEIRUT (UPI). — The Kurdish population of the Sinjar region in North Iraq staged a 12-hour strike on Saturday to protest an Iraqi army attack on the area, the Kurdish newspaper "Al Taakhi" of Baghdad said yesterday.

It said a number of people were killed or wounded in the attack which took place a few days earlier.

The newspaper said the strike covered other parts of North Iraq where the Kurdish villagers closed their shops to show solidarity with the people of Sinjar.

The newspaper did not publish on Saturday also to "show solidarity" with the Sinjar villagers, it said.

The Kurdish minority, led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani, had fought the Iraqi army for 10 years until a peace agreement, giving them autonomy, was reached in March 1970. But Barzani has since complained that the Government was not applying the provisions of the agreement in full. Barzani has also charged that the government was seeking to "Arabize" the north, particularly the Sinjar region.

## Israel takes 'long step' towards annexation

WASHINGTON (INA). — "Israel is apparently taking a long step toward permanent annexation of a major part of the territories it won from its Arab neighbours in 1967," the "Washington Post" said in an editorial yesterday, referring to the Labour Party's election platform.

At stake, the editorial said, is the principle of "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war," as so defined in the 1967 Security Council Middle East resolution which the U.S. sponsored.

"That resolution is still, Israelis as well as Americans insist, the basis of settlement efforts. It calls for 'withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict.' If the U.S. in fact retains a real interest in a Middle East settlement, it cannot stand by quietly or make only a token noise while Israel moves substantially further toward annexation of territory which it contends, would be on the table in settlement negotiations."

The editorial says that "the difficult question of Israeli security is not involved here. Nor is there any question of the weakening of traditional American-Israeli friendship. The question is simply whether the U.S. will do what it can to prevent Israel from proceeding on a course — annexation of Arab lands — which will severely undermine what prospects exist for a Middle East settlement."

## How Rhodesia avoids sanctions

LONDON (Reuters). — In an audacious history-breaking operation, cut-price Rhodesian beef has been flown to Greece to earn vital foreign currency for the Ian Smith regime, the "Sunday Times" claimed yesterday.

The report said that an ex-British R.A.F. pilot, Jack Malloch, a life-long friend of Rhodesian Premier Smith, was the brains behind the business of flying Rhodesian beef to Athens, and then soliciting European cargoes for transportation back to Africa.

Despite the fact that no country would sell Rhodesia long-range aircraft, Malloch obtained an obsolete DC8 from a Chicago firm, and setting up his headquarters in the former French colony of Gabon.

The paper named the largest customer in Greece for the cut-price beef as Stavros Tsonis, who since February had bought up to 60 tons a week, it was claimed.

## Yemeni minister quits

BEIRUT (UPI). — North Yemen Information Minister Ahmed Dahman has resigned to protest what he described as "arbitrary measures" taken by the government against journalists, the Iraqi newspaper said yesterday.

## OPEN LETTER

### TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR OF JERUSALEM MR. TEDDY KOLLEK

In the entire area of the Rascoo-Kiryat Shmuel section of Jerusalem where hundreds of young couples live with a large number of children of school age there is not a single State-Religious school. Many of these young couples are new immigrants whose prime motive in immigration was to send their children to Jewish religious education for their children. These families are being forced to send their children to distant schools in various parts of the city, always at the risk of serious danger on the traffic-heavy roads of the city. Repeated appeals to the educational authorities in the Municipality by concerned parents for the opening of a State-Religious school in the area have been turned down with a variety of "formal" and "educational" reasons which have no bearing at all on the actual situation.

At the very same time that the Municipality is preventing the setting up of a State-Religious school in this area which has almost a fifty percent religious population, there are at present in the same area three State-General schools. A fourth State-General school in the name of Paula Ben-Gurion is being opened now in the heart of the area, only a relatively short distance away from the other three State-General schools. The designation of this fourth school as State-General school has been done without any prior registration, CON-TRARY TO LAW.

In order to find pupils for this fourth State-General school, the vice-mayor of Jerusalem in charge of education, Mr. Y. Gaddish, is planning to transfer classes from the Luria, Szold, Hacarmel and Rehavia schools. This is being planned even against the opposition of the principals of these schools.

Parallel to the vice-mayor's transfer of classes from other schools to the new school opening in Kiryat Shmuel, religious and traditional parents of the area are asking for the opening of a State-Religious school in the area. Mr. Gaddish, however, directs them to various religious schools as much as two or three kilometers away from the area. It is an intolerable situation where a new school in the area is being opened to which pupils will come by foot or by bus from various other schools while at the same time children from religious and traditional homes in the area are being forced to walk long distances far from a State-Religious school in their own district. This situation is not only contrary to law, but also an ANTI-SOCIAL ACTION OF THE FIRST DISORDER.

Most distinguished Mr. Mayor, we know that you are aware of the fact that monies you have raised abroad for the improvement and development of education in Jerusalem is also intended, among other things, to serve the needs of religious education in the city as well. We call upon you, honorable Mr. Mayor, to correct this wrong. We ask that you give your attention to this troublesome issue of the establishment of a State-Religious school in this section of the city.

In order to mark our protest at the way the Municipality is handling educational matters, the inhabitants of Rascoo-Kiryat Shmuel are organizing a demonstration in front of your office this Monday, August 27, 1973 at 10.00 a.m.

We hope that you will receive our representatives in order to hear our public complaint.

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE-RELIGIOUS SCHOOL, RASCOO-KIRYAT SHMUEL, JERUSALEM

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

### Driving and Vehicle Services

### RECEPTION HOURS AT THE HOLON LICENSING OFFICE IN THE AFTERNOON

The Holon licensing office now opens in the afternoon, 2-6 p.m. During these hours, the following subjects only will be dealt with:

- VEHICLES
- The issuing of payment slips for licence renewal, to those who do not receive them through the post.
  - The acceptance of licences from those wishing to hand them in.
  - The issuing of receipts for such licences.
  - The cancellation of licence suspensions.

### DRIVING

- The issuing of driving licence renewal slips to those who do not receive them through the post.
- The registering of changes in the details recorded on licences.
- The renewal of licences of drivers who, as a result of nonpayment of a fine, did not receive renewal forms through the post. This renewal will be carried out, only on presentation of proof of payment of the fine.

Public Relations Office, Driving and Vehicle Services

## THE FEINBERG GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

On the second anniversary of his death, the annual ELCHANAN E. BONDI prize will be awarded to Mr. BOAZ AMIT

of the organic chemistry department at a ceremony in the Wolfson Auditorium of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, on Wednesday, August 29, 1973 at 3 p.m.

In the chair: Professor NATHAN SHARON, Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

After the ceremony, the family and friends will gather at the graveside.

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Jerusalem, 7 Rehov David Hamelech, Tel. 235341

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## UNITED STATES-ISRAEL BINATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The date by which grant applications must be submitted has been extended until September 15, 1973.

Applications reaching the Foundation by September 15 will be evaluated in February 1974.

Additional information may be obtained at the Foundation's Secretariat, P.O.B. 7677, Jerusalem.



## Nixon's relations with press get worse

SAN CLEMENTE, California (Reuters). — President Nixon's strained relations with the press, which have marked his entire political career, appear to have reached a new intensity as a result of the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Nixon has launched a determined effort to put the Watergate affair behind him with a series of appeals to the American people to believe his innocence and to support him as he pursues his domestic and foreign policy goals.

Mr. Nixon apparently believes he is being hampered in this effort by hostility in the American news media.

He said as much in his press conference here last Wednesday, when he gently chided reporters for their preoccupation with Watergate and declared that some members of the press wanted him to fall as President.

At the press conference, his first since the Watergate affair burst wide open five months ago, Mr. Nixon was openly sceptical questioning ever faced by an American President.

The questioning included suggestions that the President had failed to uphold his oath to abide by the Constitution and that he had made a subtle attempt to bribe a judge in the Pentagon papers case involving leaks of secret government papers.

Some White House aides were

incensed by what they considered the impertinence of some of the questioning.

Mr. Nixon, who stood under a hot California sun responding to a barrage of questions about Watergate for almost 50 minutes, looked tense but always in control of himself during the grilling. But he twice displayed what seemed to be impatience with the news media for concentrating on Watergate.

The White House spokesman, Mr. Ronald Ziegler, no longer sees the press except on extremely rare occasions.

Instead, his deputy, Mr. Gerald Warren, conducts the daily White House press conferences. Mr. Warren is a former newspaperman, more in tune to the needs and problems of reporters, but he does not seem to have the inside knowledge and access to the President granted to Mr. Ziegler.

Mr. Warren, while better liked by most reporters who cover the White House regularly, frequently finds himself in tense situations, faced by 50 or more reporters frustrated by their failure to obtain answers to their questions about the President's mood, views and activities.

Mr. Nixon has always seemed to view the press as an adversary — perhaps rightly so, since reporters tend to hold more liberal views than his own, even if the newspapers by which they are employed do not.



With a Russian sign saying "Peace-Friendship" above them, athletes who took part in the World University Games in Moscow dance together during the closing ceremony. (AP radiophoto)

## FEARS OVER SOVIET ARSENAL U.S. may go in for bigger missiles

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The U.S. may halt production of its Minuteman missiles and build a larger, more powerful new ICBM if it cannot bring about significant cuts in the Soviet nuclear arsenal at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

Such a move, which could lead to renewal of the arms race, is one of several alternatives open to U.S. Defence if SALT fails to produce what the Americans regard as a true nuclear balance between the super-powers.

Other options include: Developing a mobile land-based ICBM force to provide a much more difficult target in event of attack. No such missile exists in the U.S. arsenal.

Increasing the firepower of each Minuteman III to six or seven hydrogen bombs capable of being aimed at separate targets. The present Minuteman III warhead carries three such bombs, each with an explosive force of about 222 kilotons, equals to 200,000 tons of TNT.

Beside the threat of a new escalation in the arms race, by the alternatives to a negotiated agreement, there are serious questions

whether the public and Congress—tired of war and eager to divert spending to domestic needs—would support the vast cost of a new nuclear build-up.

But officials here believe they must consider the alternatives nonetheless, because of Russia's recent breakthrough in multi-warhead technology and because of doubt about Russian willingness to negotiate away any part of their arsenal.

The interim Soviet-American nuclear agreement which President Nixon signed in Moscow last year took account of the technological superiority of U.S. warheads and the superior number of missiles allowed the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials believe this interim balance would be unacceptable if Russia kept all its missiles and armed them with up to six warheads each, threatening U.S. Minuteman survival.

U.S. officials are known to believe they have two or three years to watch Soviet development before they must make any final decisions on new missile needs. In the meantime, the Minuteman III production line will probably be kept open on a limited basis until U.S. analysts get a better picture of how SALT will turn out.

## Refugee learns to fly on first try and zigzags his way to West

LUSSECK (UPI). — An East German mechanic, who had never seen the inside of a cockpit before, flew his family across the border on Saturday aboard a small aircraft, crash-landing it at a West German airport, border police said yesterday.

The mechanic, 28, his 21-year-old wife and their two-year-old child emerged unscathed from the slightly damaged plane and asked for political asylum.

A Lubeck-Blankensee Airport controller spotted the bright yellow single engine plane — approaching in a zigzag, hesitating pattern.

A nearby flying instructor was ordered over to investigate. He discovered through hand signals

that the pilot wanted to land but didn't know how to go about it.

After a 15 minute "on-the-spot training," all by hand signals, the East Germans came in for a rough but safe landing.

Police said the mechanic told them he never piloted a plane before the daring escape.

The refugee said he took off from an airstrip near Gadebusch 12 kms. inside East Germany.

The aircraft was used to spray fields against insects, and belonged to a State enterprise where the mechanic was employed.

A border police spokesman said the fact that the small plane was able to cross into

the West without interference from East German border security was "a miracle."

"I guess I never got high enough to be picked up by the East German radar," he said.

One witness at the airport said the landing looked "very elegant, until actual touchdown."

"The plane seemed to stall about four metres above the runway, then it collapsed," the witness said.

The abrupt drop broke a wing tip and damaged the landing gear. The family of three emerged seconds later unscathed.

The three were admitted to a refugee camp in Giessen. West German authorities said the plane will be returned to East Germany.

## LACKING IN POLITICAL MATURITY

## Those 'shameful' Soviet tourists

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet tourists sometimes embarrass their homeland while abroad by "shameful speculation" in consumer goods and lack of political maturity, a Communist Party paper says.

"Zarya Vostoka," party organ of the Georgian Republic, cited a list of cases involving Georgian tourists and urged officials to be more careful about whom they allow to go abroad.

The long article in the paper contained rare public mention of the screening process every Soviet citizen must undergo to make a foreign journey.

The paper said official laxity in the screening had allowed foreign travel for people who, once abroad,

failed to meet standards of "discipline, moral stability, political maturity and the respect of the collective."

Such a tourist, the paper said, was Nugzar Kalandadze, a Georgian trade official who used his visit to the Czechoslovak resort of Karlovy Vary to sell liquor, cigarettes, transistor radios and watches to employees at the resort.

There was also the case of Maria Bocharova and Ketevan Gvetadze, physicians from Georgia who visited Egypt with a Soviet tour group in March and "developed a brisk trade selling cameras, cigarettes and even electric appliances."

Georgy Kheladze, deputy chief of a mining construction trust in Georgia, took his Russian-made camera on a trip to Havana via Cas-

ablanca and traded it for a pair of fashionable women's boots.

All their energy was channelled into getting as much profit as possible," the newspaper said. "It's shameful—shameful to them and to all of us, because they represented abroad not only themselves but the rest of our countrymen."

Nearly all Soviet tourists who go abroad travel in groups and are required to obtain character references and approval from party committees and employers and undergo a complete medical examination.

The newspaper said that Georgian doctors "demonstrated unforgettable ignorance" by giving a clean bill of health to a tourist who became ill in Finland "because he couldn't breathe the large number of impressions that flooded upon him."

## Italians protest jailing of young melon thieves

ROME (AP). — Italy's Interior Minister intervened yesterday in the case of five youths jailed a week ago on charges of stealing a melon.

Paolo Taviani called it an "unspeakable episode" and demanded an explanation from local police.

The youths, aged 14 to 18, were arrested on August 18 in Tortona, a town north of Genoa. A farmer accused them of stealing a melon from his field.

Despite offers by their parents to pay for the melon, the youths were jailed in a juvenile reformatory in Turin. A trial is scheduled for today.

Italian newspapers have denounced the jailing and called anew for a reform of Italy's penal code which dates back to the Fascist era. Under the code, conspiring to steal a melon — the provision under which the youths were charged — can bring as much as 10 years in prison.

The case recalls a number of similar jailings in Italy in the past few years. A young Yugoslav, Simic Radosan, spent seven months in

jail on charges of stealing 370 lire (12.25). Last July, Giovanni Garofalo, a Sicilian father of nine children, was sentenced to five months in jail for stealing a pair of shoes.

National outrage over such penalties led Parliament last December to pass legislation allowing judges to free suspects awaiting trials. In the past there was no provision to grant them their freedom in this country that has no bail.

Even so, thousands of suspects languish in jails before their trials come up or the charges against them are dropped.

In the most controversial case, Pietro Valpreda, an anarchist ballet dancer, spent more than three years in jail on charges of planting a bomb in a bank which killed 16 persons. Granted his provisional liberty early this year, Valpreda is still waiting for the case to come to trial.

Prisoners demanding speedier trials staged violent protests this summer in jails in Rome, Milan and other Italian cities.

## Greek regime may restore parliament

ATHENS (Reuters). — A leading Athens pro-Government newspaper said yesterday that President George Papadopoulos is proceeding with his plans to restore parliamentary rule in Greece.

The conservative "Acropolis" said a climate of political developments was underway in Greece. The newspaper, which often reflects the views of the present regime, said that Papadopoulos may appoint Spyros Markezinis, a political leader in the pre-revolutionary period, as Premier next October to prepare and lead the country to elections in Autumn 1974.

"The presence of Mr. Markezinis as head of a government would create a favourable impression abroad and would help ease existing economic and social problems," "Acropolis" said.

## IT LOOKS LIKE THE CAR BAN IS WORKING

## Rome now a walker's paradise

ROME (AP). — The month-old ban on private cars in a wide area of Rome's historic centre has turned the once heavily congested and fume-filled streets into a pedestrian's paradise.

The city now plans to bar cars from two more zones by the end of October, including the fashionable shopping district around Piazza di Spagna.

"We're still experimenting, but it looks like the ban is working," said traffic commissioner Luigi Pallottini in an interview.

"People will have to get used to using buses instead of their cars. If they don't like buses they can use taxis. And if they don't like taxis, then maybe Romans can learn to walk again."

The ban went into effect July 27 on nearly three kms. of streets in Rome's ancient centre around

the Trevi Fountain. Seven areas are targeted to be made off-limits to private cars by the end of the year, in Rome's most ambitious effort to fight traffic congestion, which has caused pollution, noise and the deterioration of historic monuments.

Store deliveries are restricted to a few hours in the morning. During the day the ban is strictly enforced. White-uniformed traffic policemen guard the few open entrances to the zone. Wooden barriers block the other access streets.

Outdoor tables suddenly appear in front of restaurants; Romans bring out chairs and sit in front of their apartments, and tourists take to the narrow streets in droves, without having to dodge cars or turn away from exhaust fumes.

After 10 p.m. on most nights,

however, the traffic policemen go off duty. Within minutes, the piazzas are filled with the illegally parked cars of Romans heading for restaurants or cinemas.

Pallottini said he would try to get more traffic policemen to maintain the ban through the night.

The traffic ban gets its real tests now that Romans are returning en masse from their summer vacations at the seashore or the mountains. But the city's one million drivers are already finding that authorities mean business.

"I left my car with my wife and told her to use it," said a waiter in an outdoor restaurant in the zone. "I'm actually taking the bus which I don't like, but I have no choice."

## Baseball standings

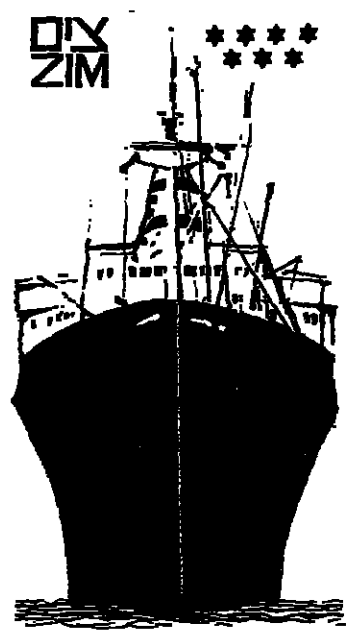
U.S. Baseball Standings				
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
EAST				
Baltimore	73	52	584	—
Boston	70	57	581	4
Detroit	78	58	547	4 1/2
New York	68	63	513	10
Milwaukee	61	65	484	15 1/2
Cleveland	54	75	419	21
WEST				
Oakland	76	52	594	—
Kansas City	73	57	562	4
Minnesota	69	67	472	10 1/2
California	66	68	467	12
Chicago	59	69	461	17
Texas	43	83	341	32
RESULTS				
Detroit 4, Chicago 2				
Oakland 2, New York 0				
Baltimore 7, Kansas City 1				
Cleveland 6, Texas 2				
Milwaukee 10, Minnesota 6				
Boston 4, California 0				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
EAST				
St. Louis	63	63	588	—
Pittsburgh	62	68	496	1 1/2
Chicago	62	66	484	3
Montreal	60	67	472	4 1/2
Philadelphia	58	69	461	6
New York	58	69	457	6 1/2
WEST				
Los Angeles	60	68	529	—
Cincinnati	77	54	588	4
San Francisco	71	56	559	8
Kansas City	62	65	511	14
Atlanta	62	69	472	15
San Diego	47	81	367	32 1/2
RESULTS				
San Francisco 5, New York 0				
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 2				
Pittsburgh 6, Atlanta 5, 11 innings				
Los Angeles 6, Philadelphia 4, 12 innings				
Montreal 15, San Diego 3				
Chicago 4, Houston 3, 10 innings				

## Americans discuss E. Berlin embassy

BERLIN (UPI). — A U.S. diplomatic team has arrived for technical discussions with East Germany on establishing an embassy in East Berlin, an American spokesman said yesterday. The first meeting will be held today.

Joan Clark, 51, executive director of the State Department's Bureau of European Affairs, heads the American delegation.

The talks are expected to last about a week.



## CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED

AT HAIFA PORT	
AGATE	27.8
HADAS	27.8
ALEXANDROS	28.5
KATERINA	28.5
BRITIS	29.8
YOACHIM	29.8
AT ASHDOD PORT	
EAHEL	27.8
NARKIS	27.8
SARA	28.5
YOACHIM	28.5
ALEXANDROS	28.5
BRITIS	30.8
AT EILAT PORT	
VEOLUDIA	29.8
NORTH GATE	30.8
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**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**  
Investment Authority

**TO MANAGERS OF COMPANIES and PLANTS**

The Investment Authority has decided to publish a booklet containing a list of foreign companies with investments in Israel, or with other business connections with Israeli companies and plants.

Companies and plants in Israel, wishing to be included in the booklet, are asked to complete in English the questionnaire given hereunder, and to send it to the Investment Authority by September 20, 1973.

The questionnaire should be sent to the Investment Authority, P.O.B. 3426, Jerusalem, for M.R.

1. FOREIGN COMPANY

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

2. ISRAELI COMPANY

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP: \_\_\_\_\_

MAJOR PRODUCT LINES: \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL SALES FOR 1972 (in IL): \_\_\_\_\_

EXPORT SALES FOR 1972 (in \$): \_\_\_\_\_

J. Post



## Whitehall's pro-Arab drift begins to worry Anglo-Jewry

LONDON. — SOMEWHAT belatedly, the elected leadership of Anglo-Jewry has begun to be actively worried about the trend of British policy towards the Middle East.

Even though since last October there have been clear indications of a British drift towards a more encouraging position for the Arabs, the leadership was keeping very quiet about the situation. This was very much in keeping with the policy espoused by the Israeli Embassy here.

Michael Fidler, the Conservative M.P. who was then the President of the Board of Deputies, urged Anglo-Jewry to keep a low profile on the subject at a meeting of the Board in January. He also expressed his regret that the Foreign Secretary and the British Government should be attacked for their policy. However, the situation has now developed to such a degree that this policy is no longer tenable. At the last meeting of the Board, three weeks ago, it was decided to call on members to seek meetings with their local Members of Parliament to express the deep anxiety felt in the Jewish community at the trend of British policy in the Middle East, and particularly the Government's apparent new interpretation of U.S. Resolution 242.

### Change of line

Apart from internal political considerations within the leadership, such as the recent elections of new officers at the Board of Deputies, the factor which did most to change the acquiescent line was the British stance at the special U.N. Security Council debate on the Middle East at the end of July.

At that session of the Security Council, the British voted for a resolution which condemned Israel roundly for its continued occupation of the territories taken in the 1967 war, blamed her for the deadlock in the Middle East and also spoke of recognising "the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinians."

The resolution was vetoed by the U.S., but the worrying aspect was row aspect of Anglo-Israeli relations.



The Jewish community is very happy with the economic ties between the two countries, as it is with regard to tourism and cultural relations," he stressed. "It would be wrong to give the impression that relations in general are strained, but there is a feeling that policy vis-a-vis the Arab-Israel dispute is unfair and shortsighted."

"The burden of the difficulty is the British pronouncements at the U.N. and I believe that the source of the trouble is the Harrogate speech which gave away Israel's case before negotiations. Harrogate contradicted 242. They are two voices."

"What we are now seeking is a clear statement of British policy. For this reason, the Board has sought a meeting with the Prime Minister, Edward Heath, and members are seeking meetings with their local M.P.s."

### What is the policy?

The question, in Dr. Levenberg's opinion, is "what exactly is government policy? Is it 242 or Harrogate? Is it the statements of Sir Colin Crowe at the U.N. or the declarations of Peter Thomas in meetings with his constituents?"

The pressure is now going to be applied in an effort to obtain an answer to this question. The only trouble is that the Foreign Office is not willing to admit that there is any conflict between these various declarations.

Whether the delegates of the Board have the standing or the ability to persuade the Prime Minister of the error of the ways of his Foreign Office is a questionable point. But if they cannot persuade the leader of the British Government, or at least the Foreign Secretary, that their policy will do them no long-term good, then there is little likelihood that any real change will be effected.

One thought in the minds of the Board of Deputies is that general elections to Parliament are only a year away, and that M.P.s will be fighting for their lives. The need for every vote, will, they hope, make their M.P.s more sensitive to the feelings of their constituents, and therefore willing to press the Government about its Middle East policy.

However, the Jewish community here has neither the numbers nor the power of its American equivalent, and the degree of influence which the Jewish vote could have is hardly going to turn any tables, except for the M.P. from Golders Green.

It would appear that their best hope is in presenting a persuasive enough case to make a more "even-handed" policy attractive in the eyes of the rulers of the Conservative Party and the Government.

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**MUNICIPALITY OF HERZLIYA**  
**TENDER No. 31/D-4/ISF/73**  
**THE ISRAEL SEWERAGE PROJECT**

The Municipality of Herzliya hereby invites contractors to submit bids for sewerage works comprising an effluent overflow pipeline to the sea and of a central sewerage system for the New Amal-Harim suburb.

Tender Documents and Forms of Tender can be obtained against payment of IL200 (non-refundable) from the Sewerage Department of the Municipality, 2 Rehov Sokolov, Herzliya. Prospective bidders should submit their bids in two copies of the form to be supplied to them and in compliance with the conditions of the Tender.

Bids accompanied by a Bank Guarantee of 5% of the bid total, valid for a period ending 120 days after the last date set for submitting bids must be placed in the tender box at the Herzliya Municipality, 2 Rehov Sokolov, Herzliya, not later than noon on October 5, 1973.

The envelope containing the bid should be marked:  
Tender No. 31/D-4/ISF/73  
The Israel Sewerage Project

Bids submitted without the required Bank Guarantee will not be considered.

Terms of Payment: as specified in the Tender Documents.

Bids may be submitted by contractors who have been prequalified and have been notified to that effect.

Bids may also be submitted by others who are registered in the Contractors' Register under the Sections Sewerage, Drainage and Waterworks. Those contractors will be supplied with Prequalification Forms, and written recognition that a qualified bidder will be issued to them within 10 days from the date of submitting the completed documents.

A site inspection tour for contractors will be held on October 12, 1973, leaving from the office of the Municipality at 10.30 a.m.

The Tender Board is not bound to accept the lowest proposal or any other proposal for the entire Tender or parts thereof.

**Y. NEVO, Mayor**  
Municipality of Herzliya

## INSIDE A DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP AFTER WW II

# A man who helped the 'angels'

"THESE are peculiar-looking Italians and Greeks," Captain Nowinski's sergeant commented to him as they toured the displaced-persons quarters at Austria's Camp Riedenburg late in 1945.

As the assistant civilian affairs officer in the military government, it was Captain Nowinski's assignment to repatriate all displaced persons and refugees in Austria: to house them, feed them, and send them home by train. The operation had been working smoothly as thousands of Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards and Poles passed through the camp and retrained for their home countries.

But not the Italian camp. "We could never get that Italian camp empty," then Captain, now Lieutenant-Colonel Nowinski, recalled. "Those Italians kept coming and coming. All the other nationalities were gone. We couldn't understand where they were all coming from."

"One day I decided to visit the camp and see what was happening with these Italians. And there were a number of peculiar things. First, when I got there, I saw a big sign reading, 'International Red Cross — Committee for the Repatriation of Italians and Greeks.' Well, I didn't know we had these people working with us, but I was glad to see we were getting some help."

"Then, this camp was supposed to be only for Italians, and I didn't know there were any Greeks there. I asked the civilian commander, 'How come you're handling Greeks?' He told me it was quickest to get the Greeks home by sending them through Italy first. And that seemed to make sense."

"But then I decided to tour the camp. My sergeant came with me, and he said these people sure didn't look like Italians and Greeks. And he was right."

Captain Nowinski, whose mother had been born in Poland and immigrated to the U.S. as a young girl, was fluent in his mother's native tongue. These Italians and Greeks were all talking Polish. For the moment, he remained silent. Perhaps these were Italians who married Poles, and were now bringing them home to their families, he conjectured half-heartedly. It was a possibility. He didn't press the matter.

But a few days later, he was forced into taking some action. His sergeant paid a surprise visit to the train depot to check a shipment of 500 Italians. There were 800 people on the train, all Polish Jews. Captain Nowinski paid a visit to the camp commander, who admitted he was sending illegal immigrants to Palestine. He was a Jew himself. In the brief time he spent talking to Capt. Nowinski, he persuaded him to sign an order approving another trainload of 500 persons.

What made Capt. Nowinski take his first step into the underground?

### First illegal step

"I was with the 42nd U.S. Infantry Division during the war. We were a fighting division. We liberated Dachau, and we all saw what happened there. All our officers and men were ordered to tour the place to see these people and the conditions there. And these so-called Italians, they had all gone through it. If they wanted to go to Palestine, it sounded like a crazy dream to me, but I wasn't going to stop them."

"Then, again, I didn't look at it exactly as illegal. If they said they were Italians, it was my job to get them back to Italy. They all had papers. I just wouldn't look at them too carefully."

"And there was one other thing. I used to go into the camp and talk to the people in Polish. A lot of them reminded me of my mother."

In this way, with the army, in the person of Capt. Nowinski, working with "Bricha," 120,000 persons passed through the Italian camp on their way to Palestine. The Bricha organization ran the internal business of the camp, taking this burden off the Americans, while both of them had the same aim: to move the people out of Austria.

The captain's chief liaison man in the operation was Abba Weinstein, now Abba Gefen of the Israel Foreign Ministry. As time went

U.S. Army Lt.-Col. Stanley Nowinski, a Catholic who aided and even initiated many of the activities of the Bricha, the clandestine operation to get Jewish survivors of the Holocaust to Palestine, is ending a two-week visit to Israel. In an interview with *The Post's* Mary Selman, he described how he stumbled upon Bricha activities, began to get involved, at the risk of his own career, and helped get thousands out of Europe.



Capt. Stanley Nowinski in Europe after WW II and at a recent visit to Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.

on, the two built up a mutual trust in each other, and gradually Weinstein let the American Catholic, Col. Nowinski, into the Bricha's most secret operations. One of them was that forging American military papers was standard procedure.

As the flood of Jewish refugees increased, Weinstein approached Nowinski in his headquarters. "He tells me the most outrageous plan I ever heard of. He wants to get official status for his group, to give it a name—the Committee for Assistance to Jewish Refugees. He wants a headquarters," and he wants a military telephone.

### Importance of a name

"The name was very important to him. Initials were very important in those days. With these initials — CAJR — he could make up a shoulder patch which looked fairly official and went over big with the local authorities. He could have his own official seal, and could stamp the transport papers himself. At least he would stop forging the American army stamps."

"I listened to his proposal. That night I went home and had a sleepless night. I was scared. This was bigger than anything he had tried before. He wanted to move into UNRRA headquarters, he said we should move them somewhere else."

"I thought I would go to General Lyndon with the proposal, because this kind of thing needed approval from the top. After I thought about it, though, I decided it wasn't necessary. It wasn't committing anyone, really."

Within a week, Abba Weinstein received his

official papers as head of CAJR, showing him in military uniform. His new headquarters and telephone followed. It was all done on the authorization of Captain Stanley Nowinski.

The U.S. Army received weekly reports on the number of inhabitants in the camps from three sources: the Austrian supply headquarters, the U.S. military commander and the Bricha, now officially called the CAJR. As time went on, these reports contained greater discrepancies. While Captain Nowinski's own headquarters would report that 150 refugees had left within the week, the CAJR would report only 120 had left. With no explanation forthcoming, he called in Abba Weinstein, who finally told him about the "angels."

Camp inhabitants were allotted 1,500 calories per day, underwritten by the U.S. Occupation Army. This was barely a subsistence diet. To supplement it, the Bricha invented extra inhabitants called angels. Captain Nowinski considered the idea, and approved it, on the condition that they keep the angels down to 25 per cent of the camp population.

In his tours of the camp, Captain Nowinski often stopped in to chat in Polish with the Jewish refugees. "I'd walk into a room with four beds in it, and I'd ask 'How many people live here?' And they'd tell me five. Where does the fifth one sleep? I'd ask them, and they'd look knowingly back and forth between themselves and say, 'He doesn't need a bed, he's an angel.' It pleased me to see that they were following the agreement."

### Change of guard

By late 1946 and 1947, the old officers in the 42nd division were being replaced by new ones from America. These men had not seen Dachau, and had no idea of the conditions in the concentration camps. The British also began to object strenuously to the movement of Jews to Italy, or anywhere near Palestine, and life began to get difficult for the Bricha. The British stopped trains supposed to be carrying 1,000 Italians and found 1,800 Polish Jews. They informed the general headquarters of the four occupying powers in Berlin that Captain S. Nowinski had sent 1,800 stateless people to Italy, and they were sending them back. They also informed the U.S. Army about such actions.

"Somebody called me and let me know I was in hot water," Capt. Nowinski recalls. "I was also worried about the 1,800 people coming back. But the Bricha told me not to worry about them, and they were right. The train came back, but there were no people on it."

Nevertheless, Capt. Nowinski's effectiveness was dealt a severe blow. The new officers followed rules, and they resented his bypassing them.

"That made it miserable for me. They pushed me out. My feelings were very hurt because the American officers assumed I was getting a lot of money for helping the Jews. They hadn't seen Dachau, and they couldn't believe I was doing it for anything but money."

Captain Nowinski returned to America. He continued in the army, got married, tried a brief stint at teaching and served in the Korean War. But his morale continued to suffer. He was overcome by severe depression, and is still being treated for it. At one point, he considered going back to Salzburg, Austria, but thought this would be morbid and even more depressing. When the invitation to visit Israel arrived, however, his doctors gave him an immediate okay. Here he received a hero's welcome from numerous fellow workers in the Bricha, and from officials throughout Israel.

Lt. Col. Nowinski is an articulate and brilliant man, still retaining the authoritative and efficient air of a military man. Yet occasionally his sentences break off in the middle, as he loses track of a thought. And sometimes tears come to his eyes as he recalls the events of 27 years ago.

"This was the high point of my life," he says. "That is the most worthwhile thing I ever did. Any pain caused by inconsiderate remarks is far overtaken by the worth of that and the memory of that."

### U.K. newsman replies to Soviet attack:

## 'Put your own house in order'

LONDON (INA). — "Sunday Telegraph" correspondent James Coote yesterday repudiated allegations made by the chairman of the Soviet basketball federation, P. Mikhailov, who accused him of "lies and slander" in his report about the harassment of Soviet Jews during the recent student games in Moscow. Mr. Coote advised Mr. Mikhailov "to put his own house in order" before accusing others, also suggesting that Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin "might well consider reorganizing the Russian sports administration" following its recent performance.

"In Britain, no one is excluded from sporting events on grounds of race or creed," Nowinski in Mr. Mikhailov's article was an apology or explanation for the exclusion of the Jews, nor for the tearing down of 1980 Olympics."

"In any case, I challenge Mr. Mikhailov to allow me back into the Soviet Union to continue reporting explanation for the exclusion of the Jews, nor for the tearing down of 1980 Olympics."

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## Love has a place in today's China

By JAMES PRINGLE

PEKING (Reuters). — THE "pau" is more widely used in China than in any other country in the world, though this is a land utterly untouched by the attitudes and values of the "permissive society."

At the same time, romantic love and sex, which in China's past were inextricably associated with such "decadent" considerations as arranged marriages and bound feet, do have a place here, however muted.

Foreign residents in Peking believe there is little validity to the view that holds contemporary China to be a country of cold-blooded automatons clad in underclothes and thinking only of ideology and work quotas.

On marriage, most Chinese will tell a foreigner, for instance, that the main quality looked for in a prospective spouse is "similar political orientation" — though, of course, only a Maoist orientation is possible.

Physical appearance as a criterion for choosing a marriage partner is regarded as a "bourgeois concept" and a person's "inner world" is held to be more important than good looks.

Yet love is clearly still the main factor in marriage — as most Chinese will shyly admit if pressed on the subject, though they talk of such matters only with reluctance.

Unlike other countries imbued with the West's increasingly permissive values, there is no explicitly erotic material of any sort in China. But pharmacies still routinely stock such traditional stimulants as deer antler and ginseng root, and some have special counters for these products.

Birth control devices — and sterilization — are easily available, for the most part free, in this country of 800 million people. But pills are issued by the "barefoot doctors" in the communes only to married couples.

### Birth control

Birth control methods, often more highly developed than in the West, range from daily and monthly pills, three monthly injections and intra-uterine devices for women, to male contraceptives selling openly and cheaply in city department stores. Social and moral pressure successfully — to discourage pre-marital relations, and sexual abstinence is encouraged during the years when desire amongst young people is highest.

Though girls may legally wed at 18, and boys at 20, couples are encouraged to wait until the girl is 25, and the man 28. The ideal family, in the eyes of the State, would consist of two children.

Economic considerations, based on population control in China's well-ordered development, is the basis for these disciplines, which are less rigidly adhered to in the countryside than in the cities.

Unmarried girls who become pregnant may have an abortion on request, but Chinese officials say the incidence of children born outside wedlock is not high.

Despite this, China is not a sterile country, and young couples can be seen together, often embracing, at dusk in the parks alongside the Pearl River in Canton, or at the riverside bund in Shanghai.



Chinese people rarely display their emotions in public, so this young couple, walking arm in arm in a busy Shanghai street, drew a few surprised stares. (Sven Simon, Camera Press, London)

Here in the capital, public displays of affection are more restrained among the more stolid inhabitants. But lovers stroll on warm summer evenings alongside the ancient walls of Peking's Forbidden City.

Often they seek a break from the collective life in overcrowded living accommodations by visiting remote parts of the Ming Tombs or the western hills near Peking, where their love-making is often visibly less inhibited.

As with sex, romantic love is also totally missing in contemporary Chinese writing, or in the theatre and cinema. For romantic interest in entertainment, the Chinese must go to view North Korean and Albanian films which elsewhere would be considered lurid fare. But at least, these films have some genuine "love interest" while Chinese films stress only revolutionary comradeship.

But it is real love that rules the choice of a husband and wife, though the words "husband" and "wife" are not used today in China. Surprisingly, a marriage partner is known in Peking dialect, China's national language, as "ahren" or "lover." And it appears to be true, as officials insist, that the factory or neighbourhood revolutionary committee plays a minimal part in the matchmaking process.

### Love and marriage

At a silk mill recently in Wush, an industrial city on the Yangtze River, a young, attractive woman worker told a correspondent: "Of course I love my husband. How could I marry a man if I did not love him?"

The days of arranged marriages, which existed until the Communists came to power in 1949, are virtually over though sometimes still occur in the countryside.

The women in the Wush factory gave the following criteria on the qualities they would look for in a husband: similar political orientation, good morals, a willingness to serve socialist revolution and construction, and loyalty to the Communist Party.

Nonetheless, among the officials with whom foreigners come into con-

tact, there is an apparent intolerant narrow-mindedness towards matters relating to such innocuous matters as feminine beauty.

In Shanghai recently, a native of the city, told that he must feel proud that the girls of Shanghai were so beautiful, said vehemently: "That is nothing to be proud of. I am proud of the fact that the Communist Party of China was founded here."

That girls like to look nice in China was proved during the Cultural Revolution when girls fought fanatical, scissor-wielding Red Guards who sought to cut off their long pigtales.

### Foreigners' troubles

As the diplomatic community expands with China's outgoing foreign policy, foreign students such as the over 200 Zambians and Tanzanians here have a more difficult life. These students, all males, spend up to three years in China studying engineering for future work on the Chinese-built Tanzam Railway and they are totally without feminine companionship. About 30 have already returned home because of the social barriers here.

"Sometimes we ask Chinese girls out and we see in their eyes they would like to accept, but they cannot do so," said one young African student. But some discreet flirting with Chinese girls is possible and some Chinese men are bold enough to compliment some of the pretty embassy secretaries now living in Peking.

"Han Hao Kan" (very pretty), said a smiling young Chinese to a Swiss girl on Shanghai's Bund recently. "Beautiful," murmured a Chinese man in English to a French embassy girl in a Peking second hand shop. British and Scandinavian girls report having received similar compliments and, especially in Shanghai, pretty Chinese girls will discreetly exchange a foreigner's glances.

Perhaps the saddest people in China today are not the elderly, for whom love and romance is but a fond memory, or the young who have adapted to their new society with its different attitudes, but those who have been caught between the old and the new.

A Chinese middle-aged man remarked somewhat wistfully to a foreigner in the Forbidden City recently: "Before liberation, I was too poor and could not afford a wife. Now, I have enough, but it seems I am too old — no woman wants me."

## A holiday at the seaside for Israel's 'forgotten minority'

By JUDY SIEGEL

Special to The Jerusalem Post

IT was a week of dancing to the beat of tambourines and accordions, leisurely swimming in the Mediterranean and lounging on sun-warmed canvas beach chairs — a holiday we might all take for granted. But for many of these 800 special campers aged 60 to 85, it was their very first vacation.

They were participating in Israel's first district-organized camp for the elderly held last week at Ashkelon's Afrikar Beach under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Buses transported them from old age homes and clubs in Yerushalem, Kiryat Malachi, Beersheba, Ofakim, Sederot, Kiryat Gat, Ashkelon, Sfarir and Dimona. For only a nominal fee, the campers were provided with three meals a day, entertainment, sports — and, as a frail, silver-haired great-grandmother told me, "freedom from being peened in by the same four walls."

A lifeguard, a nurse and an ambulance were also available on the site, but by closing time, there had been no emergencies.

"The elderly are a forgotten minority who seldom feel a part of regular society," said Raheel Schwartz, who directs social workers in Ashkelon. "But here in the camp, they find joy, a chance to participate and a sense of importance."

### Better than pills

For many the gay atmosphere seemed more beneficial than a handful of pills. "I don't feel old," grinned Gustav the accordion player, revealing a mouthful of gleaming silver teeth. A wisened little man wearing a weather-beaten hat said he was an alcoholic, "but since coming here, I haven't had the slightest desire for a drink."

In a press conference following a tour of the camp, Dr. Moshe Kurtz, Director-General of the Ministry of Social Welfare,



Two campers demonstrate their dancing prowess. (Weiss)

said: "A by-product of this effort is increased contact among various groups of the elderly. We plan to organize them and provide recreational and cultural facilities all year round, and not just during the summer months."

Gerontologists have noted that many elderly people with active minds and lively spirits who are confined to institutions deteriorate to such an extent that all they have to look forward to is a funeral. Dr. Kurtz unveiled a new Welfare Ministry programme of "de-institutionalization of the aged" called "Tahit Av" (Master plan) aimed towards the alleviation of this problem.

"About 68 per cent of the beds

in institutions for the elderly are occupied by people who are able to live in their own homes if provided with special assistance," said Dr. Kurtz. "We hope to lower the figure to less than 33 per cent in the next few years."

The programme includes "Meals on Wheels" (already operating in 25 places around the country) which brings hot lunches to those living on meagre diets, and household help who do cleaning and shopping for the elderly. "A greater emphasis on these services would allow us to reserve more beds for those who really need institutional care," continued Dr. Kurtz.

The Ministry of Social Wel-

fare is also committed to the establishment of regional homes for the aged. "Our goal," said Dr. Kurtz, "is to reduce the distance between the person's residence and the institution to no more than 30 or 40 kilometres. In the next seven years, 11,180 million will be spent on new institutions, the improvement of conditions in existing facilities and services for the aged."

The problem, according to Dr. Kurtz, is growing. "The number of Israelis over the age of 60 will reach eight per cent by the end of this decade. The situation might be improved if each of us would remember that we're all getting a little older every year."

## Keeping the visiting academic informed

By RALPH DOBBIN

Special to Jerusalem Post

MOST of the 600 visiting academics from the U.S. and Europe now ending their sabbatical year in Israel seem to be surprisingly well informed about the country.

Many admit, however, that they knew very little about Israel before coming here, and that their present knowledge of the country is largely due to the Israel Academic Committee on the Middle East (I.A.C.). The I.A.C. was organized in 1970 through the initiative of the late Dr. Charles Braudo of the Weizmann Institute. Its 20 members represent Israel's institutions of higher learning.

According to the Committee's chairman, Mr. Bernard Cherrick, who is Vice-President of the Hebrew University, the I.A.C. aims to provide the growing number of academics visiting Israel on sabbatical leave each year with information about the country and its people. "The considerable range of cultural and educational activity going on in Israel (which is frequently in Hebrew) does not necessarily answer the questions the visitors come with and which arise while they are here," he pointed out.

The I.A.C. arranges trips throughout the country, day-long seminars and discussion evenings in private homes. It also issues publications, including transcripts of seminar lec-

tures and discussions and pamphlets written by experts in various fields.

Trips with the I.A.C. are not primarily intended as sightseeing excursions. The participants, who pay a nominal fee, are more interested in the people — Jews and Arabs — inhabiting the areas they visit.

Hebrew University and Weizmann Institute visitors, meeting recently with the Mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Jabari, asked questions ranging from his feelings about Jewish settlement in his town ("The more we talk about Kiryat Arba, the more it grows"), and his acceptance of the State of Israel, to the rights of Moslem women. The same day the group also met the strongly Zionist, religiously observant settlers of nearby Kiryat Arba.

### Country trips

During their trips, the visiting academics are able to meet with notables as well as ordinary people. Those to the West Bank under the guidance of Gideon Weiger have proved particularly popular. The groups came into contact with people like Beit Jalla's mayor, Farah el-Araji, who, while by no means a yes-man, is not reluctant to speak enthusiastically about economic progress under the occupation; or with such outspoken supporters of the idea of a Palestinian entity as lawyer Azziz Shihade and journalist Mohammed Abu Shihaya as well as with Arabs engaged in industry, agriculture and education.

The nearly 40 functions arranged last year also included twenty seminars, symposia and discussion evenings in private homes, addressed by some of the country's foremost speakers. Topics included the Israel-Arab conflict, Oriental Jewry, Israel's foreign policy, Arab refugee camps, Religion and State, and the Administered Territories. A special campaign on Soviet Jewry brought over 300 visitors in direct contact with Russian immigrants in Jerusalem, Haifa and Rehovot.

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**FERDINAND**



# WHAT'S ON

**First Programme**  
News: 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 11.00, 11.30 p.m., 12 midnight.  
7.58 a.m. Opening, 8.05 Programme announcements, 8.10 Musical Bulletin, 8.15 Schubert: Fantasy in C major, Op. 15 (Arthur Schnabel) - Piano; 8.25 P.M. Bach: Sonata for four in B minor, BWV 1026, Instrumental Quartet of Maxine (Larion); Brahms: Sonata No. 1 in B minor, Op. 28 for Cello and Piano (Piers Fourman); Call: Rudolf Frey - Piano; 8.35, 8.45 "Choir" - recordings of Mahatma Gandhi's Choir; 8.50 "Playing Together" (second broadcast) - Violins and Alice Landmann (Violin and Piano) - Handel: Sonata No. 8 in D major, BWV 1008, for Cello and Piano (Piers Fourman); 8.55 "Choir" - recordings of Mahatma Gandhi's Choir; 9.00 "Playing Together" (second broadcast) - Violins and Alice Landmann (Violin and Piano) - Handel: Sonata No. 8 in D major, BWV 1008, for Cello and Piano (Piers Fourman); 9.05 "Choir" - recordings of Mahatma Gandhi's Choir; 9.10 "Playing Together" (second broadcast) - Violins and Alice Landmann (Violin and Piano) - Handel: Sonata No. 8 in D major, BWV 1008, for Cello and Piano (Piers Fourman); 9.15 "Choir" - recordings of Mahatma Gandhi's Choir; 9.20 "Playing Together" (second broadcast) - Violins and Alice Landmann (Violin and Piano) - Handel: Sonata No. 8 in D major, BWV 1008, for Cello and Piano (Piers Fourman); 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Other authorities more inclined to wink at practices to which they object in other parts of the country. Last year, for example, they not infrequently turned a blind eye on cases of foreign ship hands, sailors, missionaries, staying on in Eilat for a spell as porters and maintenance personnel at a number of hotels.

This year nearly half the staff employed by the renowned Queen of Sheba Hotel at Eilat are non-Israelis. Eight of them are Ethiopians, the remaining 25, foreign students, mostly from the U.S., Britain, Sweden, and Argentina. According to manager Lazar Rosenblatt, the hotel is a "resounding success." The hotel exploits the "reservoir" more than any other hostelry in Eilat. "We had to do it, because we didn't have much choice," he pointed out.

"After purchasing last year, the Heifa, Handels, Avner, Tsvet,

integrated works that first reduce iron ore to pig iron and then convert the pig iron to finished and semi-finished steel products.

At present, most less-developed Asian countries produce only a limited range of steel bars and rods locally, using scrap and pig iron as their raw material. These nations are highly dependent on Japan and other advanced nations for supplies of more sophisticated hot and cold-rolled products such as sheets and plates and a wide range of pipes and special shapes. They also depend to a large degree on the U.S. for scrap.

At present, however, steel is in short supply in Japan itself and the industry is under heavy pressure to fill domestic demand first to keep local prices from rising.

Lee Kwang Pyo, a spokesman for South Korea's Commerce and Industry Ministry, said the local construction industry has seen the sector hardest hit by the steel shortage. Soaring steel prices have been a major factor in a \$10m. cost overrun that has cropped up in the construction of a subway system in Seoul, he said. The Koreans are planning to ask for more Japanese steel to make up the difference.

Korea and Taiwan have both banned non-urgent construction projects and Taiwan has slipped export controls on such types of steel products to curb local price pressures.

Korean manufacturers of steel shapes used for construction have raised prices by about 40 per cent this year.

vestment Company closed at 264½, minus 2 after an unchanged opening.

Active shares with turnover more than 30,000 were Tefahot Bank at 226, off 2 (38,000), Israel 117½, off ¼ (32,500), ATAC C down ¼ at 121½ with 33,200 shares, Cial Investments 204½, losing 2 points, and finally Lapidot at 131, up 2 (36,500) after reports in several newspapers that oil explorations may resume shortly, and that prospects seem good. Harel, Naphta lost one point at 57½.

ILDC was unchanged at 211½.

Bank Leumi Investment company declared 7½ per cent cash interim dividend; this announcement could not keep its price from declining to 220½.

However, there were also gains. Dubek rose 7 points to 457 on the eve of its ex-quotations. Speculators expect the shares to decline after this ex-quotations. Gains came also to 225 and Neuhastan to 10 better at 324. Bilko ILI gained ½ point at 122. Last week's introduced shares of Polygon declined 2 points to 229.

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## WALDHEIM AND JENIN

THE "Washington Post" is troubled by what it views as continuing steps towards annexationist policies by Israel, in turn no doubt troubling its readers. The UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, on the eve of his quick visit to the Middle East, is convinced that "time is running out."

He agrees that the cooperation of the parties is essential in a settlement — that is, that settlement cannot be imposed by votes in the UN, although he believes that much is done by and through the UN to prevent the escalation of disputes.

Even a few years ago one was inclined to say that while not much was in fact being done by the UN in this respect, much might be done if the international body set about things in the right way. Today, the composition of the UN is such that it is doubtful whether anything at all could be done in the areas of major tension, and it is becoming clear that the genuine work of the UN will be increasingly in the fields of international cooperation on health, economic and cultural affairs; even these could, in time, contribute to an easing of world tensions.

Dr. Waldheim will not have time to see much of the white wind trip through the Middle East, though he will certainly have his ears bent by a series of prime ministers. If he were to visit the West Bank, he would no doubt be overwhelmed by a tidal wave of complaints and protests. Nevertheless, he should perhaps study the case of the small town of Jenin, which has a long history of extreme hostility to the Jewish neighborhood in the Jericho valley, a hotbed of rebellion and of murder as far back as the British Mandate.

There was no specially notable change there in the years from 1948 to 1967, for King Hussein did not greatly favour this place of doubtful loyalty to the Hashemite Kingdom.

This week, however, the Jordanian government has granted a loan to the Jenin city fathers

to enable them to buy two diesel generators to improve their electric network, which has been breaking down regularly, sometimes leaving the town without electricity for several days on end. The loan has now been granted and approved by the West Bank Military Government, without whose authority the local administration cannot undertake major projects. In due course the lights, the ovens and the refrigerators in Jenin will become more dependable and life that much pleasanter.

As Israel and Jordan are not precisely at peace, even if they are not exactly at war, such smooth domestic arrangements are surprising, surprising in the same way as the smooth flow of traffic across the bridges between Israel and Jordan, and the smooth processing of visitors from hostile Arab countries by Israeli soldiers required to act as customs officers.

The visitors come in and, by and large, the terrorists stay out, and Jenin gets its electricity by courtesy of Jordan and Israel combined.

If this is annexation, it is unlike any annexation that has been observed elsewhere. It has no name. The West Bank is too small for full independence, it is without significant natural resources, without any history of independence, and even without any passionate attachment to the Hashemite Kingdom and its Beduin traditions. Its people need a political niche of their own that will make them the personal equal of any man on earth, and the formulation and development of this niche will take time, contrary to Dr. Waldheim's rather banal view of time as a commodity that is always running out.

Even today, their rights are more carefully guarded — and they are more free to protest them — than the Kurds in Iraq or the Indians in Uganda, or the Jews in the Soviet Union, all states in a hurry to tell Israel what it should do.

# Scandal stalemate endangers Nixon

Nixon's struggle for survival has reached a critical stage writes the "Observer" correspondent in Washington, MICHAEL DAVIE.



THE Senate Watergate Committee, now in recess until early September, seems unlikely to be able to reach a firm conclusion about the President's complicity in the cover-up. The evidence is virtually all in; and it is inconclusive. At the same time, there are signs that the public is beginning to have had enough of Watergate. Not surprisingly, given the dramatic rise in food prices recently, the main public concern is inflation.

Even so, Mr. Nixon is faced by a situation of extreme risk and difficulty. Eight months ago he was triumphant, a landslide victor; now, his authority is all but lost. His "approval rating" in the public opinion polls (by which he sets great store) has rocketed downwards from 88 per cent to 31 per cent because of Watergate; no President has stood lower in the polls for 20 years. Only 15 per cent of the people believe what he keeps telling them about his innocence.

His recent speech, designed and advertised as his reply to the charges against him, has not been a success. Only the White House, whose credibility these days is low, claims from the evidence of telephone calls that it has swung opinion in the President's favour; and the effect even of this unsurprising announcement has been neutralised by the revelation that critics who telephoned the White House to express disappointment were advised, unlike favourable callers, to "write in" instead.

Among Washington journalists, and in the Congress, one's impression is that almost everyone thinks the President is lying. To put it mildly, less than one-third of his role in the cover-up. Senator Barry Goldwater, who used to be a firm Nixon supporter and who is the nearest figure that the Right Wing of the Republican Party has to an elder statesman, thinks that the President has failed. "To divert suspicion from him," support for Nixon these days among Congressmen and Senators is very thin.

For months, Mr. Nixon's political touch has seemed to have deserted him. He has given the impression of feeling trapped, not knowing whether silence or aggression was his best policy. But at last now he appears to have found a strategy.

First, he is not going to reveal any more facts about what he did during the cover-up. He hopes thereby to kill off speculation about his role by giving it nothing more to feed on. Next, he is adopting a tough legal posture on the famous secret

tapes, and allowing his lawyers to imply that even if the Supreme Court itself decides that he should release them, he will decline to do so. Both the Senate Committee and the special Watergate Prosecutor, Dr. Archibald Cox, are challenging, in the courts, the President's right to keep the tapes confidential.

Mr. Nixon is trying to confuse the Watergate issue by spreading the blame for the scandal. He is endeavouring to create the impression that the illegalities that occurred during his time at the White House were part of a general contagion that began in the 1960s "as individuals and groups increasingly asserted the right to take the law into their own hands." He has also tried to convince the country that Republican espionage and sabotage during the 1972 election campaign were not much worse than the practices of the Democratic Party.

**More important affairs**

Un addition, he is attempting to show that he personally has now put Watergate behind him and is turning his attention to more important matters, particularly foreign affairs. His spokesmen have begun talking about the arrangements for his trip to Europe this autumn, and his plans to visit Japan. More press conferences are to be held (he did not hold a single press conference for five months). His staff are saying that the "obsession" with Watergate is preventing the nation from attending to other matters — health legislation, the state of the currency, South-East Asia disarmament talks — that "cry out for action now."

Mr. Nixon, in short, is endeavouring to propagate the idea that nothing can stop him from remaining President for the next three-and-a-half years. He knows that no one with any sense in Congress will move against him decisively until there is a successor in sight. He wishes to create the impression that those who continue to harass him over Watergate will have to take the blame if his Presidency, crippled, is unable to act effectively over, for instance, inflation or the collapse of Cambodia.

Will it work? Watergate is not going to go away. Across the country, some 20 investigations are in progress into one aspect or another of Watergate. Together, they form a general inquest into the Nixon Administration. So far, Watergate has produced only three trials, but there are surely many more to come.

Dr. Cox is settling in, with a hand-picked staff and a large budget from Congress.

He is one of Mr. Nixon's mistakes. Under Congressional pressure, the Administration was forced to appoint an outside investigator into the whole Watergate mess; and it failed to foresee that Dr. Cox, a Harvard man, would go about his work with a puritan, New England zeal.

The Senate Watergate Committee, besides, has a long way to go yet. When its inquiry into the Watergate break-in and cover-up is concluded, it will start to investigate political sabotage during the 1972 campaign, and then Mr. Nixon's campaign funds. These are rich subjects. For instance, no one yet knows exactly what Anthony Ulasevich, the ex-New York policeman paid by Mr. Nixon's personal attorney, was up to when he worked for the White House; he has admitted digging up "political dirt" but has not yet revealed the full details. The White House apparently told him to try to dig up dirt on Senator Edward Kennedy's sex life, among other things.

The battle of the tapes will not be resolved until well into the autumn. A grand jury has just been assembled to hear evidence about the International Telephone and Telegraph scandal, which may show that very senior members of Mr. Nixon's Administration committed perjury when they testified under oath to the Senate Committee; and there are allegations that Mr. Nixon himself was involved in getting special treatment for ITT from the Justice Department.

**Won't let Watergate go**

Besides, there are many powerful people who have no intention of letting Watergate go away. The "New York Times" and the "Washington Post," the two most powerful newspapers in the country, are not likely to forget it; nor are their reporters, since almost every potential scandal they dig into strikes gold. Both papers are deeply hostile to Mr. Nixon. Equally, Mr. Nixon has few friends in the three big television networks, which have not yet forgotten the harassments they suffered during his first four years.

There are also past members of Mr. Nixon's own administration who, deeply disillusioned, believe that Watergate must not be allowed to go away. A former Cabinet member told me the other day he was sure there were more scandals to come. He said that corruption and malpractices had affected the Federal administration like a cancer, "Which parts of the Administration weren't affected by it?" he asked. "Not even the Secret Service was immune."

The Democrats don't want Watergate to be forgotten. Eight months ago they were in despair, after Mr. Nixon buried Senator McGovern, their Presidential candidate. Now they foresee a landslide for their own party in 1976 — especially if they can prevent the Republicans from achieving anything solid during the next three-and-a-half years. They are expecting great things from next year's mid-term Congressional elections, and they hope that Watergate will still be a live issue.

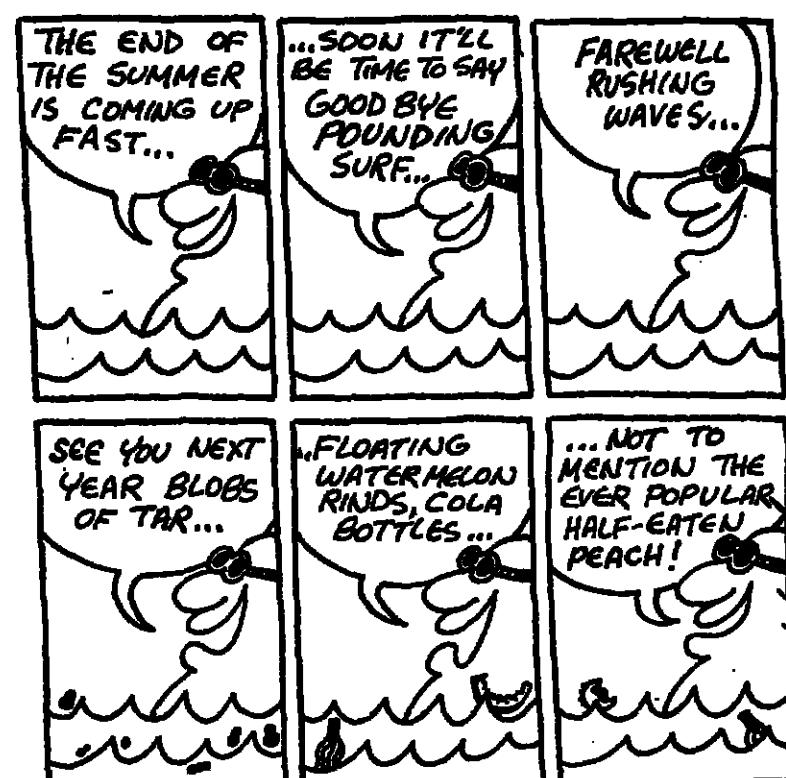
Nor can Mr. Nixon expect much help from his former Republican supporters. They cannot back him too visibly. Nor can he, in his weakened state, reward them for what support they do give him. Very few Republicans running for re-election next year are looking for a ringing endorsement from Mr. Nixon. Next autumn, most Republican candidates will be pretending scarcely to have heard his name.

Mr. Nixon's strategy may move the polls back a little in his favour, but it is doubtful whether public opinion will swing towards him with the kind of strength that will translate into Congressional support. No one here can think of a scenario that would restore him to full Presidential strength.

At the same time, no one can think of any way to get rid of him. There are ways, but they are all hazardous, like landing on the moon. Impeachment, if tried, might well fail, with consequences that no one is ready to face. It is impossible to hold new elections without amending the Constitution, and any Constitutional amendment must be approved by two-thirds of both Houses, and then "ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states," a procedure that, given the politics involved, might take years. If Vice-President Agnew had to resign because of the investigation now in progress into his alleged breach of criminal statutes concerning bribery, extortion and tax fraud, Mr. Nixon would appoint another Vice-President, with the consent of Congress. Mr. Nixon could then resign, and the new Vice-President would become President. But Mr. Nixon has no intention of resigning.

So the odds are that Mr. Nixon will fall in his attempt to recover his authority, and his enemies will all to remove him. For the U.S. and for all other countries, that are affected by its action — which is practically everyone — the prospect could scarcely be worse.

## Dry Bones



## ICAO in Rome

Estimate (National Religious) notes that, having failed to achieve sanctions against Israel in the U.N. Sec-

urity Council, The Arabs will try their luck next week in the ICAO in Rome. In view of the expected censure of Israel there, the paper says that this will only add fuel to the flames of Arab terrorism.

- At any given moment, Soviet support for the Palestinians is inversely proportional to its cohesiveness with the Arab states.
- The Palestinians have become a symbol for a new of leftist movements disillusioned with Russia and China.
- The Arab oldsmans wield a very big stick.

Davar (Histadrut) sees no danger to Israel in Dr. Kissinger's appointment in view of the fact that U.S. policy as conducted by Dr. Kissinger in the past two years has coincided essentially with Israeli interests.

Ha'aretz (non-party), discussing the negotiations for merger of opposition parties, hopes for a break in the deadlock as the only chance for any substantial change in internal policy lies in the formation of a powerful and united opposition.

## BUS OPINION

### The agony and ecstasy of riding on a bus

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Three times "Horror" for Ya'acov Friedler's Personal Opinion, "The agony of the bus-user" (August 19). How right he is!!!! I really wonder how much longer this can go on.

BETTY J. MEYER  
Ramat Gan, August 19.

Having just read Mr. Friedler's "Personal Opinion" (August 19), I feel I must come to the defence of Egged. As a third-time visitor to Israel, I have just spent four weeks travelling all over the country almost exclusively on Egged's regular bus services, and while much of it not all that Mr. Friedler writes may be true, he may take consolation in the fact that, in the opinion of a much-travelled tourist, your buses must surely rank amongst the best in the world.

I am convinced that the Egged service is far superior to that of my home village, London, and that of any other of the many cities I have visited in Europe and the U.S.

Undoubtedly your bus services are the cheapest I have come across, asking about one third of the fares charged in London. There, I have frequently had to wait an hour and more for a bus that should run every 10 minutes, and when it comes, usually in a convoy of three or four, it crawls along the road. The time taken at each bus stop on one-man operation is intolerable, while the driver fiddles around issuing tickets and giving change.

In the U.S., apart from the Greyhound service between cities, buses are almost non-existent, and in Italy, the "queue" has not yet been discovered. The condition of other countries' services is very similar and one must bear in mind that Israel exists but 25 years — a split second in a nation's development.

I wish that the London transport authorities would come to Israel and learn how to run an efficient bus service, and pick up some useful ideas such as the buying of tickets before boarding, or the availability of tickets giving 25 rides for the price of 20.

The least said about the notorious No. 4 and No. 5 service in Tel Aviv, the better, but are such things not more than compensated for by the unique and excellent idea of the sherrut — both within and between cities?

Perhaps Mr. Friedler would like to visit London and learn what public transport agency is really about.

HARRY HIRSH  
Heralds (London), August 19.

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## Readers' letters

### Shortage of social workers

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — On August 1, you reported a shortage of some 500 community social workers as stated by Mr. Shmuel Friedman, Director of Community Services in the Welfare Ministry. This fact is most puzzling to me, as I have been attempting, unsuccessfully, to find a position in social work in Israel for one and a half years. Having completed a B.A. degree in Liberal Arts in America, I was easily able to find employment with the New York State Department of Social Services, and worked as a Child Welfare social worker for three years.

When applying for immigration to Israel, I was assured by the Jewish Agency in New York City that I would not have an employment problem upon arrival. I was misinformed. The responses to all of my interviews and applications have been unanimous in stating that I am not a certified social worker, in that I do not hold a Master's Degree in the field. I accepted the rejection with the understanding that only professional workers were being employed. It was with amusement, therefore, that I read about the training of high-school graduates by the Welfare Ministry to fill these protected positions.

My annoyance is compounded by the knowledge that I could receive suitable employment based on my background and experience in any Welfare Agency in any State in America, where social problems are also pressing, but logic and common sense prevents the kind of social worker shortage that Israel is experiencing. Considering the nature of the work, the low level of income, and the many bureaucratic obstacles experienced by social workers in this country, it would seem that a candidate for such a position, who bases the choice of work upon previous experience, and is more than willing to be subjected to the many problems existent within the field, should at least be met half-way by the Welfare Ministry, and allowed to try.

MIMI LEWINER  
Tel Aviv, August 1.

The Ministry of Social Welfare replies:

The facts reported by Mr. Shmuel Friedman are unfortunately true. Therefore, we warmly welcome any qualified social worker. If your correspondent has a B.A. in social work, or in another field of sociology or psychology, and knows Hebrew, we will be happy to have her fill one of our vacant positions.

With regard to Mrs. Lewiner's question about our training of high-school students, the shortage of academically trained personnel forced this Ministry to set up a three-year course within the Institute for the training of social workers. The students receive specific training in social work so that they can fill positions for which we are unable to obtain the services of academically trained personnel. At the conclusion of the course, they are qualified social workers.

DANI GAT,  
Acting Spokesman  
Jerusalem, August 2.

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